FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Eastern Europe*

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KORCAK COMMENTS ON SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD221019 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Czech National Council began discussions in Prague today on the report by the Czech Socialist Republic Government on the fulfillment of its program. Vaclav Klement reports:

[Klement] The assessment of the government's work ranks among the principal tasks arising from the Czech National Council's constitutional roles. This underlined the importance of the eighth session of the highest Czech representative body, to which a progress report was submitted after 18 months on the results attained and future plans to fulfill the social and economic program.

Comrade Josef Korcak, Czech deputy premier, said in the opening passage of his speech that in line with the fundamental interests of citizens, the government had devoted its attention to economic issues. Despite exceptionally complicated and difficult conditions at the beginning of the seventh 5-year period, we have been successful in fulfilling the principle economic and social policy aims.

Comrade Korcak described as positive the increase in industrial output, which has grown 3.2 percent in 2 years. He also described as positive the decline in material and overall costs and the increased profits.

We have selected the following ideas from Comrade Korcak's extensive address, which lasted almost 1 hour:

[Begin Korcak recording] We pay consistent attention to the standards of the internal market. In the last 2 years, together with you, we have dealt with the situation in this sensitive sphere both in the committees and the Presidium of the Czech National Council. These problems have not been, and are not, simple ones; nor can they be solved in a short time.

Regarding the basic lines of foodstuffs, we are basically successful in meeting demand. However, the variety and quality of industrial products can be deservedly criticized, especially regarding engineering products. There are still many reservations and a number of problems in production and trade cooperation. Customers do not sometimes lack required goods just because of shortages of raw materials, capacities, and the labor force or in the import possibilities; much could also be solved through a more responsible and inspired attitude among those working in the ministries, individual production enterprises, and trade organizations. We have repeatedly requested from general and enterprise directors more flexible adjustments of production to the demands of the market, variety, and fashion, and that goods not be produced if there is no demand for them.

It will be necessary to develop a broader exchange of goods with the socialist countries, to raise the proportion of goods of exceptional standards and to listen more to the concrete demands of our consumers. We do not interpret care for the living standards as a merely social affair, but connect it with raising the effectiveness of production, quickening scientific-technological progress, and increasing social productivity of labor.

In the last 2 years our socialist policy has contributed to the strengthening of the securities achieved and created reliable positions for all strata of our population: families with children, the elderly, and disabled persons. The consistent implementation of the unity of the economic and social policy demands decisive application of the socialist principles of reward -- so only the real working results determine the living standards of the working people.

Today's deliberations of the Czech National Council were adjourned at 1800 and the discussion of the government report on the fulfillment of its program will continue tomorrow.

MINISTER CRITICIZES MANUFACTURERS, MARKETING

AU221246 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering: "General Engineering Ensures the Tasks of the 1983 Plan; Fulfillment Requires Qualified Work"]

[Excerpt] Numerous lessons can be drawn from the course of the 1982 tasks. These lessons must be acted upon quickly. What shortcomings must be rectified?

1. Poor quality design and technological standards of products, the poor quality of technical and acceptance [prejimaci] conditions as well as of the technical control of products, beginning with the initial control, including the components [uzlova] control, and ending with the final control. The government and the ministry have adopted tasks with deadlines to deal with this. The results do not correspond to our needs and thus we often lag behind top-of-the-line world products. In the coming weeks we will check the effectiveness of the adopted measures. The lack of enforcement in this fundamental issue in enterprises and general directorates is absolutely intolerable. It is simply not normal that production lines, workshops, or assembly lines were hardly ever stopped for reasons of poor quality anywhere, in the whole year.

2. Inadequate care for the preparation of new or modernized productions and products. Deadlines are not being adhered to and much unqualified work and irresponsibility on all levels of management have been cropping up. The leadership of our ministry puts extraordinary emphasis on this issue in its control activity.

3. Responsibility of manufacturers for the marketing products for export as well as for the domestic market at acceptable economic conditions is still low. The old practices and disclaimers of responsibility between production and trade must cease in this sphere. A more active approach is necessary that will engage production enterprises and general directorates in pragmatically resolving cooperation between production and trade in accordance with the principles and experiments approved by the CSSR Government.

4. International cooperation -- particularly with the Soviet Union -- is another sphere which will enable us to resolve the aforementioned problems. We ourselves do not have enough strength, know-how or means for the desired solutions. We have already done a great deal in cooperation, but still not enough. Some good examples exist in production spheres, products, and the individual economic production units. Cooperation with the USSR should be systematic, active, and future-oriented. The CSSR is a partner which has at its disposal a huge quantity of technical and technological solutions and constitutes the foundation for future-oriented solutions in world competition [as published]. Initiative must be our side. Our latest negotiations in the USSR in the automobile industry, tractors, and agricultural machinery also showed this. Similarly we must step up our efforts when searching for useful solutions with the other socialist countries and seeking advantageous production-sharing and cooperation with nonsocialist countries. Otherwise exports will become more and more of a problem as years go by.

5. We are also dissatisfied with the economics of majufacturing, high overhead costs and the entire efficiency of the wage system. Production costs and wholesale and retail prices must correspond to the fundamental economic criteria. The indifference of enterprises to the development of the situation of the products we manufacture is disturbing.

## CREATIVE USE OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT URGED

AU171312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 83 p 3

["Marcela Vanorna article in the column "Where Is Truth?": "A Mechanical, or a Creative Approach?"]

[Excerpts] "In the RUDE PRAVO roundtable discussion with unified cooperative farm chairmen, which was recently published," J.L., reader from Northern Bohemia, writes us: "I did not like the constant emphasis on the idea that agricultural administrations and other management links should have greater independence -- that is, greater jurisdiction and scope for making decisions and for responsibility. Surely such management changes would finally lead to arbitrariness, weaken the role of the center and of planned management. Is it possible something like that "will be tolerated?"

This kind of thing really must not be tolerated -- in this we agree with our reader -- because the planned management in developing our entire economy and society is one of the basic issues of socialism. The purpose of management changes that we are striving to achieve is to enable our agriculture -- and this naturally applies to all national economy branches -- to use more effectively than to date all our resources, fodder, fertilizers, energy, investment means, and so forth, which are at our disposal. In other words, to succeed in quickly changing from the extensive path of development to the intensive one.

Why does such simple truth about the need for management changes quite frequently meet with a lack of understanding? Perhaps because the executive and leading staff, after giving its all to building socialism, regards it in some cases as criticism, as a rejection or lack of appreciation of its work, in fact of all things to which it had devoted all its life. Such an understanding of the matter is erroneous. The fact that the party places increased demands on management staff, and on the entire management system from working collectives to ministerial branches, does not mean that past management forms, methods, and tools -- used, for instance, in the period of collecivization or in the era roughly demarcated by the last decade -- have been bad and utterly erroneous.

The plan for our country's agricultural advance during the seventh 5-year plan was worked out far more comprehensively than in any of the past years, and with the participation of supplier branches which have been set certain binding tasks. The plan will be further improved in this direction in the coming years. At present the central bodies are working on a long-term development program for all branches which are ensuring the people's nourishment, up to 1990.

As we see, J.L.'s concern about management changes leading to the dismantling of the plan is unwarranted. It will remain the main management tool; but it is in everybody's interest to improve it on all levels. What use is a plan that is not being implemented? Or, what use is fulfilling the plan if its tasks cannot pass comparison -- for instance, in effectiveness -- with the world standards?

The intentions and principles of the improved management system continue to be valid; in the very next period we will have to implement them with a still greater effect and speed.

What is our main concern? To change a situation in which the center created a plan that was binding in many indexes. Via the management decrees it was then passed on to lower management links, and to agricultural enterprises. On this route nothing more happened to the plan than that it was "broken down" for the enterprises. But today the administrative management methods can no longer suffice. They teach people not to think; they lead to losses, anonymity, excessive red tape and, last but not least, they limit able and creative people, turning them into merely automatic executors of "higher" decisions. This obstacle must be speedily removed.

Perhaps reader J.L. was concerned about enterprise planning. What will be its fate in the process of improving management? In this instance, too, it is a matter of a qualitatively higher plan level, not of its dismantling. It should be created on the basis of the knowledge of local conditions -- in agriculture this is particularly important -- and with the use of the working collectives' abilities. They, and their heads, must naturally bear responsibility for their decisions. Then the production results can become the criterion, and not mere words.

The plan, and the entire activity of agricultural enterprises, naturally continue to be subordinated to all-social needs and possibilities. But the number of hectares to be sown, and with what crops, when these crops are to be harvested, and so forth -- all this must be decided by the enterprise itself, according to its knowledge, and not according to rulings "from higher up." The management system should operate so as to make it interesting for the enterprises themselves to work efficiently. Any regulation preventing this must be changed, or simply canceled; enterprises should not search for ways to circumvent it and to get richer than others. The socialist management must surely concern itself with more than its own enterprise.

Reader J.L. is concerned about arbitrariness which, he thinks, will accompany the planned management changes. Honestly, do we not have more than enough arbitrariness around us, as a vestige of the extensive development method? The administrative management methods, too, made arbitrariness possible.

Even if we reject too much centralism in the present phase, it does not mean that the role played by the center diminishes. On the contrary, if ministries will not have to deal with operational activities -- this task should belong to agronomists and zootechnicians in enterprises or in middle management bodies -- they will be able to improve their fulfillment of those tasks which cannot be fulfilled by anybody else; such as resolving interbranch supplier-consignee relations; dealing with tasks of international cooperation and with task division, directing research better than heretofore, and so forth.

But how did the notion emerge that strict centralization belongs to socialism? That those "below" have to obey those "higher up," and nothing else? For instance, a person working at a private farm really could do nothing but obey the "high boss." But today he is co-owner of the farm -- every citizen of this country is co-owner of production means -- and it is therefore his civic duty to participate in management.

Thus it is the social ownership of production means which makes it possible to influence the improvement of management. However, experience shows it is far more difficult to turn this possibility into reality than it seemed in the first decades of building socialism. It also demands a better mastering of the experience of various enterprises in the world, or how to measure the consumption of working hours, make use of technical-economic norms, apply economical rationalization measures, achieve high technological discipline, quality and work precision, and so forth. It is as important to utilize the knowledge of all sciences which make it possible to enhance labor productivity -- that is, apart from agronomic, zootechnical, and mechanization disciplines, also the science of management, organization of work and production, computer technology, cost accounting, psychology, ergonomy, and so forth.

As one can see, it is not easy to think through, and even less to materialize, improved management. We are still searching in many respects. That is also why J.L.'s question is useful, because it calls forth a continuation of the discussion, and this discussion will surely clarify best what the main issue is.

DAILY REVIEWS CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS IN SLOVAKIA

AU221359 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "To Consolidate the Citizens' Trust"]

[Excerpts] It is no coincidence that every year more than 50 percent -- that is, the majority -- of the total number of complaints and notifications submitted by our citizens are received by national committees and the organizations managed by them. It is there that the citizens directly assert their interests daily. It is there they they form their opinion on whether they are being treated consistently and according to regulations, whether their objective rights are being respected. True, at the same time they observe whether the national committees or the organizations managed by them are not neglecting things contrary to social interests. The negative knowledge they glean is expressed in their submitting of complaints. Last year the citizens of Slovakia expressed their criticism in more than 18,000 complaints: 16,834 of them were investigated by national committees and the organizations managed by them. It is a serious fact that 5,487 were shown to be fully justified and 2,309 partly justified. In fact, almost every second complaint contributed toward improving the quality of management work. The complaints pointed out specific shortcomings and also frequently their authors. In this way, investigations have shown that 41.34 percent of the complaints submitted to national committees and the organizations managed by them were justified. In certain districts, such as Galanta, the figure was even higher -- 54.74 percent. In the Dunajska Streda District the figure was 48.33 percent, in the Levice District only 23.53 percent. Last year 50.9 percent of complaints in the Central Slovak Region were justified. In the East Slovak Region the figure was 46.1 percent.

However, we can learn more from assessing the spheres covered by most of the justified complaints. In general, they concern the spheres of services and trade, but also transportation -- particularly bus transportation -- as well as repairs, maintenance and the handling of the housing fund. Investigation showed that 60 percent and more of such complaints were justified. Complaints about the state of affairs in bodies and social organizations, about the incorrect and nonobjective behavior of their employees and functionaries, as well as about the practices with respect to formalities concerning construction work. The upsetting of living environments and the insufficient protection of the agricultural land fund are all rather numerous and, from the viewpoint of their justification, rather serious. For several years in the pastthese spheres in particular were the target of justified complaints. One could therefore assume that the responsible organizations would devote the greater part of their attention particularly to these spheres, both in terms of measures and of the management work intended to eliminate the causes of criticized shortcomings, and that they would penalize the bearers of subjective shortcomings in these spheres more emphatically. However, this was not always the case.

Our conclusive information tells us that 3,260 of the 7,796 fully or partly justified complaints did result in measures against the culprits. But this figure is approximate [globalni]. The criteria for the measures taken by individual national committees proved to be extremely varied. Whereas, for instance, the number of punitive measures in Trnava District equals the number of justified complaints submitted. Topolcany District was satisfied with drawing consequences from only 41 of the 159 justified complaints submitted. And in Bardejov District the figure was only 13.8 percent of the total number of justified complaints. The course taken by the East Slovak Region rather depended on whether the complaint directly concerned a national committee employee or an employee of an organization managed by it. In the first instance appropriate measures were taken in 36 percent of the justified complaints, in the second instance in 60.8 percent. Moreover, not all measures were the same. For instance, employees in the Central Slovak Region were admonished in 457 cases for the shortcomings found through complaints; in 105 instances they were fined. In 49 instances they had to compensate for the incurred damages; 16 employees were handed over to the public security corps for further action and 14 to the bodies of the prosecutor's office. In 70 instances the employee was deprived of his bonus, and so forth.

We should definitely not tolerate opportunist, conciliatory attitudes toward individuals' mistakes and shortcomings, or be liberal toward the bearers of shortcomings, toward people who are indifferent toward shortcomings, who ignore critical remarks, who have come into conflict with the principles of socialist morale and our legal code -- particularly not if the misdemeanors and serious violations of regulations are proved to have been perpetrated by national committee functionaries and employees. Such attitudes must not be tolerated even if they are justified by an endeavor to maintain what is otherwise a certainly necessary and correct attentive attitude toward the cadres in general.

Particular attention is also due to the fact that last year the citizens of Slovakia submitted about 9,000 quite justified complaints to national committees and the organizations managed by them. Many of these complaints, particularly the unsigned ones, aimed at nonobjectively influencing some particular decision, they attacked people and insisted on the fulfillment of unjustified demands. From this point of view they are an expression of irresponsibility on the part of many citizens -- they uselessly burdened those who had to investigate them. On the other hand it was found that about 17 percent of the complaints had been submitted by citizens because they lacked information or were ignorant of the regulations determining their justified rights.

Last year the conscientious settling of citizens' complaints led to the elimination of quite a few abuses and to the unmasking and punishment of culprits. This has contributed toward consolidating the citizens' trust in our system and in its bodies.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY SCORES AUSTRIAN TV PROGRAM

AU211104 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 19 Mar 83 p 2

[Jiri Jakoubek article: "Vienna -- You Are Hatching 'Ostreport'"]

[Text] In the United States and the West in general, "experts" continue to crop up who attempt to deprive the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of the sympathies of the world public. On the ideological front, at least. For example, the Vienna television service gave birth to an infant last year called "East Europe Bureau."

When a person arrives in Ceske Budejovice, Znojmo or Bratislava, the local television screens give them the opportunity to get acquainted with the "life" of the working people in the socialist countries through reports beamed from Vienna under the title "Ostreport." He will learn that the only good thing in Socialist Czechoslovakia is the beer, while the rest is worth nothing; that there are constant rebellions in Poland. He could even see a film distorting the conditions in Croatia, the SFRY, which evoked indignation and even an official Yugoslav protest. The "journalists" from this bureau can find nothing good to say about the other socialist countries either.

Let us take a look at those who are in charge of the "East Europe Bureau" in Vienna. The head of the department is Paul Lendvai, a Hungarian emigree with a wealth of experience in "struggles" against the socialist system. Now he is a collaborator of Austrian, American, British and West German bourgeois newspapers. Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi of the aristocratic family of Count Coudenhove, is responsible for our country. In 1945 she chose to flee from Prague to Vienna. She is also a collaborator of Austrian radio and other information media. She is criticized fairly often for her writings in Austrian journalistic circles. For her collaboration with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, the Austrian socialist daily, she is known as the "Red Countess." Of course, she gets red in the face only when she hears about the successful building of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

It is clear to any mortal that the methods of the Vienna television's "East Europe Bureau" have been copied from the diversionary radios "Free Europe," "Liberty" and "Voice of America" -- that is, from Munich and Washington.

Therefore, it is astounding that even some highly placed Austrian personalities as well as the Austrian Journalists Union have defended the diversionary work of this bureau. Where are the proclamations of official Austrian circles about good neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria and about the need to expand them in the interest of the two countries? What the "East Europe Bureau" has been producing certainly does not further these relations.

## SUDETEN GERMAN MEETING IN AUSTRIA CRITICIZED

AU2111.55 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Mar 83 p 5

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "They Are Preparing New Provocations"]

[Text] The Sudeten German Landsmannschaft has chosen the Austrian capital of Vienna as the venue for its 34th annual meeting. Tens of thousands of people from the FRG are expected to arrive in Vienna in May in order to pretend to "recall memories of the past" and "revive their cultural heritage." There is no need to stress that this is a revanchist organization that refuses to become reconciled to the postwar settlement in Europe. Likewise, there is no need to doubt that the Sudeten Germans will use their meeting in May to launch provocations against Czechoslovakia and peace in Europe.

Let us recall last year's meeting in Nuremberg. The addresses of the main speakers, who included Franz-Josef Strauss, were marked by sharply anticommunist and anti-Soviet tones. Slogans against the developing relations between the FRG and Czechoslovakia were deliberately voiced. Walter Becher, the then chairman of the revanchist association, stressed that West German revanchists loyally support the NATO pact's aggressive militaristic plans. The clearly revanchist orientation of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft became evident when Becher declared that the right of the resettled Germans "to homeland and self-determination continues to be valid." In reality, these are attempts to revise historical developments, although almost 38 years have passed since the end of World War II.

We in Czechoslovakia are startled by the fact that neutral Austria lends its capital and territory to the holding of such a provocative, anti-peace event. The true nature of the meetings of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft cannot be camouflaged by any "peace appeals" such as the one adopted at last year's meeting at Nuremberg. In the same breath with the "peace appeal," it fully endorsed the NATO pact's arms programs and militaristic plans.

Vienna is preparing a pompous program for the Sudeten Germans' meeting, including a session of the Academy of Sciences and a performance in the Burgtheater. They will even be granted entry to the Hofburg and a reception by highest Austrian representatives. Who is interested in being so forthcoming to the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft? Why does the provincial government of lower Austria take such an active part in organizing the revanchist meeting? These are questions that give rise to concern, especially in our country, Czechoslovakia, which is likely to be a target of the revanchists' attacks.

We cannot be indifferent to actions that are being prepared in a neighboring country. At the same time, we must add that such actions do not contribute to proper coexistence because they are based on hatred and violations of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

USTINOV DEPARTS BUDAPEST FOLLOWING TALKS

LD221939 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI) -- Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, marshal of the Soviet Union and minister of defence, paid ar official friendly visit to Hungary on March 22 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held cordial comradely talks with Dmitriy Ustinov on the further development of multilateral Hungarian-Soviet relations, some timely questions of the cooperation of the two countries' armed forces and the international situation.

The meeting was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, member of the HSWP Central Committee; Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces; and Sergy Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In the Ministry of Defence Dmitriy Ustinov held talks with Lajos Czinege. Also present were Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Defence; Colonel-General Istvan Olah, deputy minister, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army; Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, deputy minister, chief of the Political Division; and Viktor Kulikov and Sergey Akhromeyev.

Dmitry Ustinov left Budapest early this evening.

VARKONYI WRITES PRAVDA ARTICLE ON DEFENSE POLICY

LD220934 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Report by Moscow correspondent Geza Foeldvari]

[Text] War and the use of force and oppression against other countries are completely alien to the socialist social system. This is written by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in a long article carried in today's PRAVDA. A military balance, established at the lowest level of armaments, would be advantageous for our country -- as for all other socialist countries, and would mean we could divert only a small amount of our construction effort to be used for defense purposes. However, together with our allies, we view realistically the dangers threatening peace, and know that our security can only be assured by a defense capability identical to that of the opposing forces.

Hungary is striving to contribute to a dialogue, which is indispensable in the current situation, so that the future development of the Helsinki process may be preserved. Our country believes that the proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, announced in Prague, provide a good foundation and opportunity for preventing a further cooling of the international situation, Peter Varkonyi states in concluding his article.

SEJM BEGINS 2-DAY SPRING SESSION 22 MARCH

Floor Groups Hold Meetings

LD221500 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 March -- Sejm floor groups of the Polish parliament convened for debates here today.

Speaking at a meeting of the Polish United Workers Party Group, General Secretary of the National Provisional Council of the Patriotic Front for National Rebirth [PRON] Marian Orzechowski raised some issues connected with the development of the movement and stressed that what was important for the entire nation was the fact that the PUWP had drawn conclusions from Poland's political and economic crisis and saw PRON as a weighty chance for the whole society and state. It would be a mistake to treat this movement as a kind of a mere unilateral transmission belt to [word indistinct] the people with no party affiliation," he said and added that "the party exercises its influence on PRON mainly through the force of its arguments. It is not much important how many party members represent it in the movement but what kind of people they are, what social prestige they enjoy," said Orzechowski. PRON not only is an open movement for non-party people. Above all, it is a movement of non-party people with all the ensuing consequences -- for example, in the shaping of its structures," said Marian Orzechowski. "Simultaneously, it is a platform for the meeting and dialogue between the authorities and society," he said.

Members of this Sejm floor group stressed the need for deepening a public programme discussion before the oncoming PRON congress.

Next, chairman of the Sejm Committee for Constitutional Accountability Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki presented a report on the work of his committee.

Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski discussed key issues of the drafts of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1938-1985 and the government anti-inflation and economy programmes.

Deputy government plenipotentiary for economic reform Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski evaluated the implementation and effects of the economic reform. He announced the report would be submitted to the government in the first decade of April. Speaking about the positive aspects of the reform, he asserted that it made a big change in the process of releasing grassroot initiatives and liberating the economy from its corset. A certain improvement in economic effectiveness has been recorded in some areas. As concerns the negative aspects, the speaker said that little had been done so far in the sphere of employment.

The debates of the PUWP floor group were presided over by Mazimierz Barcikowski.

The meeting of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) floor group, which was attended by UPP leader Roman Malinowski and Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, discussed primarily the realization of the resolutions adopted by the joint plenary meeting of the PUWP CC and UPP CC last January.

Democratic Party (DP) leader Edward Kowalczyk took part in a meeting of the Sejm DP floor group which familiarized with the key assumptions of the socio-economic plan for the years 1983-1985 and government anti-inflation and economy programme.

Kiszczak Address 22 Mar

LD221021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0913 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Address to the Sejm by Internal Affairs Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker. May it please the house: For the third time since the introduction of martial law I have the honor of appearing before the supreme chamber, and of presenting a report on the activity of the Internal Affairs Ministry.

In accordance with the announcement by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the systematic informing of parliament and the entire community about the work of the Internal Affairs Ministry has become a permanent practice -- it is one of the numerous proofs of the implementation of socialist renewal.

The civic militia and the security services are not, and do not want to be, hermetically sealed institutions, isolated from the community. They are its integral part, and in the interest of the community, carry out their difficult service for the protection of security, harmonization, and public order.

Last year the Internal Affairs Ministry fulfilled particularly complex tasks in combating and neutralizing threats to the internal security of the state. Today, 15 months since the crucial decision of 13 December 1981, we can state with a feeling of responsibility that the process of the disintegration of the state has been halted; that the anarchy paralyzing the national economy has been interrupted; that the path has been opened for the persistent and patient emergence from the crisis.

Activity in the form of slogans and appeals by the adventurist oppositional circles has decisively diminished. The community keeps gaining understanding of the contradictions between alien, strategic reckoning, and the national interests of Poland. Prudence, a sense of responsibility, and especially an awareness that our internal affairs -- even though they are of the most complex nature -- may and must be solved only in an atmosphere of calm and harmony, and by one's own labor and efforts, are being consolidated. There simply is no other sensible path.

Consequently the intentions of counterrevolutionary forces have not been achieved, intentions inspired and frequently even directed or financed by Western subversive intelligence centers.

Over the past 15 months we have been dealing with a particularly vicious, and at the same time cynical, activity of Western reactionary forces aimed at prolonging the results of the crisis tormenting the community, at hampering the normalization of socioeconomic life in Poland. This activity encompasses a broad range of actions, from economic sanctions -- via political boycott, propaganda aggression, intelligence infiltration -- up to and including diverse support for illegal groups in the country.

The coordinators for these actions are the American special services and the agencies of some other NATO states acting under their auspices. The instructions of the Western intelligence centers recommend conducting a profound intelligence infiltration in our country to ascertain the political, social, economic and military situation. They also dictate the start of and support for oppositional activity, the transplant of moods of pessimism and hopelessness, and the inciting of diverse tensions.

All possible forms are exploited, among them the activity of some diplomats, journalists, and other persons staying in our country.

Several of them, unmasked and compromised, have recently had to leave Poland. At present the subject of particular interest on the part of the Western centers is the state of relations between the state and the church. This is the same as undertaking intrigues and provocations, and supporting such actions, which could worsen these relations. Above all they wish to disturb the preparations in Poland for the visit of John Paul II.

The authorities of the Polish Peoples Republic will do all in their power to eliminate these subversive anti-Polish wreckings. We are counting on the action of the church proceeding in the same direction.

May it please the house, the calendar of events of the past year is universally known. On the one hand they consist of intensive work by the house, actions by the party and allied parties, the government, and the Military Council of National Salvation. They consist of the effort by millions of working people, of the patriotic elements concentrated around the idea of the rebirth of the socialist state and national accord.

On the other hand, written into this calendar, are antistate actions by the underground, demonstrations and street riots, various forms of destructive opposition.

A certain number of citizens came out against the martial law regulations. There were various reasons for this. Obduracy, hatred toward socialism, hostility toward the state and its organs were revealed. But in many cases there was also a lack of a sense of realism, a lack of understanding of the situation, disorientation, and becoming lost. We meticulously differentiated between them in our actions.

We have never been, and we are not, adherents of solving difficult, complicated problems by means of force. Its use is always a last resort. Besides the indispensable public order actions, we thus conducted extensive preventative, a pre-emptive action, in the form of tens of thousands of conversations with individuals, warnings, and admonitions, thus protecting many -- especially young people -- from a conflict with the law.

The obligation of our ministry is, however, above all to combat hostile activity directed against the socialist state. We will continue to fulfill this obligation with all consistency. The militia and the security service thus detain persons involved in anti-state conspiracy or any activity contradictory to the law. They are brought to court and receive sentences.

The intention of the authorities is not, however, to fill the prisons. We appeal again to people still in hiding. Reveal yourselves; return to normal life. Such a decision will meet with the understanding and with the just leniency of the authorities.

Among the persons who violated the martial law regulations were also workers -- often young, inexperienced people. Many of them, succumbing to pressures, or submitting uncritically to emotions incited by extremist leaders, clashed with the law. The Council of State, applying the right of clemency, enables above all this group of persons to return to normal life.

A number of motions on this matter are finding the support of the employees' collectives, cells of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, and the incipient new trade unions.

However, some persons among those undergoing punishment of imprisonment for crimes committed in the martial law period are having pressure exerted on them not to apply for clemency.

The opponents of socialist Poland require relentless fighters, or rather, martyrs. It is at the expense of such people that various manipulators wish to heat up the atmosphere, to summon up the spirit of senseless resistance.

The authorities adopt an open stance. Everyone who does not intend to violate the legal order, who has conducted a scrupulous assessment of his own erroneous actions, has the right to expect that the possibility of a return to normal life will be created for him. People today serving imprisonment should not be deprived of this -- in the name of alien interests -- by various shades of false friends. Some Poles, especially during a stay abroad -- let themselves be inclined toward actions against their own homeland. Succumbing to various temptations and blackmail, they entered on a path of cooperation with foreign intelligence services.

(?Some) of them, who had sufficient strength and good sense to turn in time from their criminal path -- the path of treason -- have voluntarily reported to the security service. We do not close such a possibility to anyone. It still remains open to all those who wish to avoid a catastrophe in life

We also consider that the road to their native land also ought to be found by people who, after 13 December, lacked the courage to return from abroad. May they give no credence to the rumors and slanders spread in the West concerning the alleged persecution of returnees. Let them calmly return to Poland.

May it please the house: During the past 15 months, the disintegration of most of the leading structures of the underground has been brought about. The remainder are undergoing gradual erosion. Their activity is not of great significance. Above all, such activity has no prospects, and is therefore futile. In the same period over 700 various illegal groups were uncovered and rendered harmless. Twelve illegal radio stations, a radio studio in Gdansk, and a base for producing transmitting equipment in Warsaw, were liquidated. One thousand, three hundred and ten pieces of printing equipment, including 360 printing presses, originating exclusively from the West, were confiscated. Most of them were smuggled to Poland in violation of the law in force.

In 1980-1981, many other technical devices, as well as dollars and zloty, were at the disposal of extremists and their leaders. They helped themselves to these freely. There are appropriate proofs, gathered during investigations in Warsaw, Gdansk and Wroclaw, among others, to this effect.

The results of research carried out by state organs of financial control also provide evidence that union funds were wasted.

Attempts to sabotage have occurred and still are occurring. Their scope is not too great, but the mere fact that they exist show to what extent demoralization has been attained by people who have decided to undertake such steps.

Recently we uncovered a rather large organized terrorist group which, during the period 13 February to 2 November of last year committed 11 terrorists acts in the Legnica Voivodship -- mainly arson and bombing, or attempts -- concerning public buildings and private apartments. So far, 21 members of this group have been arrested. Eight of them are people who instigated the tragic incidents in Lubin in August of last year.

There can be no room in our country for terrorism and sabotage. These are exceptionally repulsive crimes which cause painful losses, and thus inflict damage on the public as a whole. We shall prosecute without mercy.

There are also cases of the application of mental and moral pressures on people having different views; on those who loyally fulfill civic duties, who are active in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, or in the newly-created trade unions.

To call them collaborators is a blatant contradiction of the ideas of humanitarianism and democratism, so willingly quoted by the external and internal sowers of hatred.

The activity of the enemies of socialism is aimed at engraving negative works in the mind, the consciousness of our community -- especially among the younger generation -- and at dragging it into antistate activity.

The most dramatic effect of this was the murder of Sergeant Karos. Attempts are still being made to exploit students for actions against the law, particularly for preparing and distributing leaflets containing hostile and trouble-making material. Three such 16-year-old and 17-year-old boys, students from local vocational school, were detained on 13 March this year in Dzierzoniow. During questioning it turned out they did not even understand the contents of the slogans they had been painting, even less did they understand the goal of this activity. It is worth adding that these slogans were written on (?3,000) pages torn from school exercise books.

In view of these facts, the painful question arises: Where, in such cases, are the parents, guardians and teachers, and what are they doing? Also important is the answer to the question of who bears moral responsibility for pushing young people on to the street, for drawing them into reprehensible deeds, including hopeless conspiracy?

The political manipulators, including the so-called advisers, defenders and ideologues of yesterday -- because of whom many people totally unnecessarily clashed with the law -- have learned nothing. Before December 1981 they led the trade union movement into a wilderness. Today they are again attempting to inspire, to incite.

Most of the former internees have a sense of civic responsibility. But there are exceptions, too. They have not managed to rethink their situation; they have understood nothing, or not a lot. They have evidently acquired a taste for unbridled incitement and manipulation of the masses. But those former days will never return. Those days led directly toward a national catastrophe. They did not succeed in overthrowing socialism at a counterrevolutionary gallop; still less is it possible to undermine it with a creeping movement. May this ring out as a warning, as an admonition.

Hatred of socialism inevitably leads onto a path detrimental to this country. We know, in particular, quite a lot about the persons who -- after leaving the country and during their stay abroad -- for the sake of a mirage of profits or so-called feathering their nests, slander their homeland, besmirch the good name of Poland. We also know of examples of some Polish citizens (?explaining) themselves to representatives of Western diplomatic missions, repeating rumors and sensations, and even revealing matters which in view of the interests of of the country should be subject to special protection. A number of such examples concern people to whom -- in view of their social status, education, and experience -- such an attitude should be alien.

May it please the house: As I have already informed the house twice before, the streets of our towns after 13 December, 1981, became at various times the scene of illegal demonstrations and other forms of street riots, often turning into ordinary hooligan fighting. In connection with active participation in these events more than 800 people have been questioned or investigated, and 630 of them have been arrested. Misdemeanor courts have punished more than 6,800 people.

Clashes also resulted in the death of 15 people; 36 civilians received gunshot wounds; many riot participants, as well as some observers, received various injuries or bodily harm.

In all cases in which firearms were used, military prosecutor's offices carried out thorough investigations. As a result of this it has been said that civic militia personnel use firearms exclusively in situations of extreme danger of their lives or health. I would like to emphasize that despite numerous accusations, firearms were used with extreme caution, without [as heard] orders from superiors, and only in exceptional cases.

Citizen deputies! Agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs work actively for the defense of public law and order, combating common crimes, economic crimes, and profiteering and countering the conditions which are conducive to crime. Martial law made it possible to considerably intensify activities in this sphere. It is necessary to recall that 1980-1981 was a period of a violent, and hitherto unheard-of increase in dangers posed by crime. A particular increase took place especially at the end of 1981. The wave of anarchy which swept the country, the wave of ignoring the law, the common lack of restraint were at that time followed by a violent quantitative and qualitative increase in crime, and the prevailing state of affairs made in impossible, at times, to combat it. Facts such as rebellions of prisoners, escapes of criminals from prisons, examples of forcibly preventing militia personnel from intervening in justified cases, attacks on militia posts and stations which took place during that period -- all this is generally well known.

Last year also brought about essential changes as far as this sphere is concerned. The public becomes more and more aware of the fundamental truth that attempts at weakening the state, that each blow against state organs is equal to striking a blow against the public as a whole, against all citizens. It is a fact that when authorities are constantly being attacked they cannot function properly and thus cannot defend citizens and their interests in an effective manner. Thanks to this awareness the social climate which surrounds militia activities is undergoing an essential change. This is also true as regards other state organs guarding public law, order, and security.

The front of public support and assistance is becoming broader. Many precious pieces of information which we receive from citizens, cases of their direct participation in uncovering crimes and their perpetrators, as well as participation in catching criminals, prove this. We highly appreciate such civic stances. They have been and will be a permanent essential element in the effectiveness of our work. From this high Sejm tribune I wish to cordially thank our public for these stances.

Activities by the civic militia have led to a halt in the dangerous trend which has been formed during the past 2 years, and have even caused a certain decline in the general number of common crimes that have taken place. There have been numerous comprehensive preventative and discovery operations on both national or regional scales carried out this year and last in accordance with the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Participating in them on each occasion were thousands of functionaries of the Internal Affairs Ministry, the civic militia voluntary reserve, soldiers of the Polish Army, and employees of the state organs of control. Recently these actions have also encompassed the premises and routes of the Polish state railways, which have been seriously threatened by crime, particularly theft and vandalism. Such operations will be continued.

The decline in the crime rate compared to 1981 is 1.7 percent. But one should not approach this index only in a formal way; for -- a fact which is especially important -- there is a distinct decrease in the numbers of the most dangerous criminal offences which strike at the life and health of citizens. For example, the number of enquiries or investigations [words indistinct] has declined by almost 15 percent, and in cases of robbery by over 15 percent.

These statistics signify the already discernable growth in the personal security of citizens. We know that sometimes opinions are expressed which put such a state of affairs in doubt. They are a manifestation of the social -- a characteristic of socialism -- sensitivity to the problems of the crime rate. They arise moreover from the fact that at present we are not being coy in treating the problem of crime.

We have adopted the principle of comprehensively informing the community about its anticrime activity. Also included here is the distinct growth in the crime discovery rate. However, the numerous press publications, and radio and television programs on this subject may in some cases cause a subjective sense of a growth of the threat from criminal activity.

With all firmness I wish to stress that this is not the case. At the same time, availing myself of the opportunity, I wish to inform the supreme house that our country belongs to the group of the safest states. This is attested to by the available comparable statistics concerning threats from criminal activity. In Poland the crime coefficient for 100,000 of the population belongs among the lowest. In particular kinds of crime this coefficient presents itself as follows:

Homicide: the United States, 9.6; the FRG 5.3; Italy, 2.5; Poland, 1.3.

Robbery: the United States, 445.6; the FRG, 35.8; Italy, 28.1; Poland, 17.3

Rape: the United States, 26.3; the FRG, 11.5; Sweden, 9.3; Poland 4.7.

This does not mean that we can stop worrying. We do not think that the situation is good. We must and will be still more unyielding in the struggle for the citizens' sense of personal security; for the eradication of negative phenomena from social life. With this aim, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is making use of all available possibilities in accordance with the law. All else lies in the hands of the independent courts; the minister of justice will speak about this in his speech.

May it please the house: The socioeconomic crisis has made the economic sphere exceptionally susceptible to all kinds of negative events. Crime has increased in many sectors of the national economy, particularly in trade and the production of basic consumer goods. The number of economic crimes rose more than 30 percent which results from an improvement in detection and from the sharp approach to these occurrences. Profound antisocial attitudes became more clearly evident: greed, lust, and striving to get rich at all costs -- as a rule at the expense of the state and society, at the expense of other citizens. Theft of social property, speculation, and corruption and all other forms of antisocial behavior have a negative bearing on the amount of goods in the shops, on living conditions of working people, and on their frame of mind.

An acute struggle has been declared against these crimes. This can be seen by the fact that in 1982, there were more than 12,300 investigations of crimes committed against the consumer -- that is more than 86 percent more than in 1981. More than 23,000 proposals have been sent to collegiate courts of misdemeanors on the punishment of the perpetrators of misdemeanors. Appropriate administrative bodies have been sent about 16,000 reports on discovered irregularities in goods turnover.

As a result of appropriate measures in the auxiliary premises of shops and of warehouses, goods valued more than Z227 million have been discovered that had been hidden from customers. Goods valued more than Z493 million have been confiscated from suspected persons and those committing underhanded dealings of a speculative nature. Economic crime takes various forms, from petty abuses and speculation of small dimensions to particularly dangerous, organized fraud.

Here are several particularly drastic examples of such frauds uncovered recently by civic militia bodies:

In Krakow, a criminal gang, dealing in the theft and smuggling abroad of silver, has been detected. Silver and hard currency valued at Z33 had passed through its hands. Property worth Z31 million has been recovered as a result of treasury penalties.

A similar gang, which had smuggled abroad several tons of silver, mainly stolen from socialized work enterprises, was liquidated in Lodz 5 days ago.

In Legnica, a gang of speculators trading in leather products, automatic washing machines, color televisions, furniture and domestic appliances, has been detected. Perpetrators' property worth Z15 million has been recovered. In all these cases and in others that have recently taken place, investigations are in progress. The perpetrators have been arrested.

Negative examples of irregularities and abuses in foreign trade, with roots reaching into the 70's, are also known. In Katowice, corruption of some employees of the Stalexport foreign trade enterprise by representatives of Western firms, who obtained advantageous trade contracts from the Poles through bribes, has been discovered. A thorough investigation is being conducted in this case and the suspected persons have been arrested. From only one of these persons, jewelry and other valuables worth Z18 million, several thousand dollars, a large number of gold coins, a luxury car, and a villa were recovered.

Blatantly unfavorable import contracts concluded by employees of the Ciech foreign trade enterprise is presently under investigation. A chemical, available in another country at a significantly lower price, was imported to Poland at a very high price. Initial estimates indicate that the treasury has suffered losses of over $1 million.

Last year units of the Citizens Militia also instigated inquiries or investigations into 482 criminal-millionaires who did not have foundations for the amassed property in legal sources of income, and were suspected of having committed various crimes. Temporary arrest was applied to 235 of them. As a result of future fines and tax claims, property worth Z552 million was recovered. Furthermore, real estate and property of the suspects, worth Z1,263 billion, was ascertained toward potential penal-treasury claims.

Among the economic criminals, representatives of Polonian firms also sometimes appear.

In Wroclaw, a foreign-Polonia firm, Interwear, obtained through bribery ready-made products from a unit of the socialized economy, which it subsequently resold or exported, changing only the labels.

The above-mentioned cases do not of course signify that we are changing our attitude toward correctly and honestly functioning craft, as well as the Polonia firms that observe the rules and regulations. At the same time, in accordance with the attitude of the party and government leadership, we shall consistently and decisively combat all manifestations of evil. This is entirely in keeping with the social feelings, especially of the working class, whose participation in the prosecution of economic crime we value very highly; for the greatest chance in the struggle consists of its broad front.

We are creating it jointly with other bodies of the state, administrative and military mechanisms of control, including the Supreme Chamber of Control, the State Trade Inspectorate, the treasury chambers, the consumers' federation, and the social committees of control.

We shall be able to cleanse more and more effectively our native home from that which arouses so much disquiet, outrages the sense of justice, and delays the emergence from the crisis.

Socially highly detrimental phenomena, creating favorable conditions for crime, include above all alcoholism, as well as drug addiction, a parasitical mode of life, and various other forms of antisocial behavior. In combatting these, be still more resolute and firm. This will be favored by consistent implementation of the (?significant) laws passed recently by the house. A great role in this field can be played by political, social and youth organizations, particularly regional bodies of the PRON, and the newly formed trade unions.

We also count on the fact that in combating all manifestations of antisocial attitudes we shall find a platform for joint, active interest with the Catholic Church and the churches of other denominations. Deep anxiety is aroused by the moral damage occuring in some of the particularly threatened youth. I have in mind here the fate of abandoned children, neglected children, those from broken families, the children of alcoholics, criminals, orphans, and semiorphans. We place -- and will continue to place -- their protection from further demoralization in the forefront of our tasks. We shall exploit all our possibilities, from in-depth identification of criminal influences which are especially dangerous for children and young people, through direct intervention wherever this proves to be essential, right up to the further perfecting of preventative actions.

As in every other case, in this one as well, we shall not be able to solve these problems by ourselves. Therefore, we appeal to the entire community, to everyone who has the good and safety of children at heart. Let us create a joint broad front of good will! All proposals and suggestions of citizens in this sphere can be submitted to the Department of Complaints and Proposals of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Issues of particular importance should be referred directly to members of the leadership of the ministry.

May it please the house: In recent years officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have traversed an extremely difficult and greatly complicated path. Linked profoundly with the socialist state and with the working class, they have resisted hostile pressures, campaigns of slanders, and accusations. They have acquired many edifying experiences. They have been hardened in the political and ideological struggle. It is necessary to emphasize here the essential contribution toward implementing the ministry's tasks provided by the ZOMO [Citizens Militia Mortorized Reserves]. Their active participation in detection and preventive operations, in controlling and tidying-up operations has prevented many breaches of the law and has been instrumental in restricting criminal phenomena. They, together with soldiers of the Polish Army, brought assistance to the population suffering from natural disasters in Plock Voivodship, the Hel Peninsula, and in Zulawy. We are also pleased about another increase in the ranks of the ORMO [Citizens Militia Voluntary Reserves] and the rebuilding of cohesion of this main social ally of the militia.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is resolutely active in raising the moral, political, and professional qualifications of the personnel; in developing their knowledge and service activeness; in consolidating discipline and in absolute observance of law.

People who serve in the ranks of the militia and security services do not count on receiving excellent material conditions or alleged privileges. They are fulfilling their service because of a sense of social and patriotic duty toward fellow citizens and the socialist state. We shall defend the good name of our comrades, these personnel, against groundless attacks, against attempts at lowering their social position. At the same time we shall fight to see that our ranks remain ideologically and morally clean. That is why all acts contrary to the law, or contrary to generally accepted principles of social coexistence, regardless of who has committed this offence, regardless of his rank and service position are and will be resolutely combated.

Every known case of conduct not in accordance with the law and with regulations, or with principles of professional ethic is scrupulously examined. We believe it is particularly valuable that our ministry purges itself, that it condemns evil in its own ranks, and that it disassociates itself from evil through executing honorary friendly sanctions. Service disciplinary penalities are used, too, and each case of breaching law or abusing it will result in the perpetrators' being prosecuted.

In 1982, prosecutor's offices initiated a total of 536 investigations against personnel of the Citizens Milita [MO] and security services. As a result of trials, courts have sentenced 105 people to unconditional imprisonment, 97 people received suspended sentences, and 207 functionaries were expelled or dismissed from the Ministry of Internal Affairs for various service breaches and offences.

Of great significance for perfecting the work of the ministry is the instructive and controlling function of the Sejm of the PPR. Last year we submitted nine reports from the work of the ministry to the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice.

We highly value the critical observations and penetrating proposals of this commission. We are and will implement them resolutely.

Citizen deputies, the suspension of martial law has in itself constituted a significant step on the path toward further normalization, toward emerging from the crisis, and toward the renewal of our reality, which will be comprehensive and understood in socialist terms.

The state of security and public order during the first months of the current year has fully confirmed the correctness of that decision. It is also a consequence of this that, out of the martial law restrictions, only a few are still in force and even those are of a marginal nature. We shall continue to work to end them.

The work on the draft amended law on passports has entered its final stage. It will take into account to a large extent numerous public postulates and initiatives put forward several times by citizen deputies pertaining to closer defining certain regulations which are still in force. This law will undoubtedly make proceedings connected with acquiring passports more easy and will thus ease foreign journeys of citizens.

The difficult period is still with us. The enemy has not given up the struggle. In the recently promoted program it is planned to do the following: To build a so-called front of rejection [pol front odmowy] which will mean a total boycott of all active organizations, institutions, unions, and associations working against normalization; urging a halt to productive work; sabotaging regulations of economic unit managements; and organizing mass protests, including breaks in work. In practice a drop in production is at stake here, a decline in quality and a deterioration of market supplies. There is also propagation of the so-called independent social awareness through parallel, independent channels of mass media, implanting in it deformed reactionary pieces of information regarding our history, our sociopolitical life, and our culture. Also there are moves for preparing the public for a general strike, and thus for a confrontation, for an explosion. The first days of May will be an occasion which the enemy will want to exploit in order to mark their presence and, above all, to arouse greater tension. Our ministry is taking this into account accordingly.

May it please the house: An improvement in Poland's internal situation is an indisputable fact. The Ministry of Internal Affairs plays its part in its attainment. Our activities have made it possible to not only neutralize and eliminate immediate threats to security and public law and order, but they have also constituted a necessary screen for reforms which, according to the decisions of the ninth party congress of and according to the will of the Supreme Chamber of the Sejm, are being implemented.

We are implementing the successive state of our tasks with profound hope that the current year will be better, more industrious, and above all free of shocks and unrest. There is a firm basis to our hope, provided among other things by the convictions, borne out by the facts, that the community of Poland in its overwhelming majority sees its opportunity in intense work, in the striving toward national accord and social calm.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and its functionaries see their place in this positive process; they want to contribute toward its progress by means of thorough and conscientious service to the socialist state and the nation. Thank you for your attention.

## Zawadzki Addresses Sejm

LD221407 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1009 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Address to the Sejm by Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki -- live]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house: Presenting the report on the current problems of the administration of justice, I wish to stress the role of two factors which have decided and do decide on the hierarchy of these problems. The first of these was the instrumental -- in many cases -- approach to the law and the organs which apply it, which also appeared in the practice of the seventies. It contributed to undermining social confidence in law observance and justice. The second was the phenomenon of deepening anarchy in the post-August period, which disturbed on a hitherto unprecedented scale the normal functioning of law, thus threatening the basic interests of the nation. The extreme forces of NSZZ Solidarity consciously demonstrated relativity of the legal situation and even propagated ideas of legal (?mythicism). [sentence as heard] Under the slogan of defense of law observance and judicial independence, actions of exerting brutal pressure on judges, propagating unrest and penal institutions, frustrating legal duties, calling for disobedience of the law, were undertaken.

The resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which places the questions of law observance and justice in one of the leading places in the process of socialist renewal, draws attention to dangers arising from these two tendencies. Martial law, with all the transitory restrictions of rights and liberties arising from it, has, in general, tended and tends to create the minimum of conditions necessary for the implementation of sociopolitical and economic reforms announced in the ninth congress resolution.

From the point of view of the Ministry of Justice this has meant giving top priority to consistent execution of law by the courts, and in particular the legal order of martial law. This was primarily expressed through court examination of some criminal cases under summary procedure.

May it please the house, from today's perspective, of basic significance is the assessment of whether the courts have correctly and effectively utilized the severe stringencies of summary procedure for overcoming chaos and ensuring indispensible order, calm, and security, or, on the other hand, whether the courts have abused the legal regulations of martial law. At the same time, it is characteristic that antisocialist propaganda attempted on some occasions to present people who had breached legal order as victims of the Draconian penal policy of the courts, while on other occasions, displaying examples chosen at random of milder judgements, it treated them as manifestations of apparent opposition by the courts and their boycotting of the legal regulations of martial law. The last example of an approach of this kind was the report presented at the 38th session of the Human Rights Commission, in which information about 10,000 convicted for political offences and held in penal institutions, was used.

With reference to this report I would like to state that considering jointly the judgments by general courts and military courts, in total, 2,580 persons were sentenced for all antistate offences committed in the period of martial law, whereas the number of people sentenced for offences defined in the decree on martial law amounts to 1,462. It should be stressed here that the most significant group of cases -- in total amounting to over 90 percent -- examined under summary procedure, consisted of cases for common offences.

In the period from 13 December 1981 until the end of last year the courts sentenced under this procedure 4,148 persons for common offences. The most frequently repeated offences were burglaries, thefts, and robberies. Sentences pronounced against the perpetrators of this group of offences were severe, appropriate to the degree of threat to the sense of security of citizens created by them. For example, 97 percent of the sentenced perpetrators of robberies met sentences exceeding 3 years' imprisonment, while sentences over 5 years' imprisonment were pronounced in respect of 51 percent of these sentenced.

Despite halting the growth of some common offences, the penal repression against their perpetrators requires further exacerbation. There will be no indulgence in respect of the perpetrators of offences of a particularly dangerous nature, carried out in many cases with cruelty that is difficult to describe.

The second group of cases examined by the general courts under summary procedure consisted, as I have said, of cases of offences defined in the degree on martial law, primarily expressed in organizing strikes, and in other forms of continuing union activity. Voivodship courts examined cases of 518 persons accused of committing such offences. Of these, 459 persons were convicted, including 169 for organizing or leading a strike or some other protest action. Except for some specific cases, the penal policy in the cases of these offences was correct.

Taking into consideration the material damage which resulted from the organization of strikes, and the danger of a breakdown in work discipline which might have been the result of continuing them, the courts decreed appropriately severe penalties against the organizers and the people leading the strikes.

In connection with the (? continuation) of street demonstrations, the policy of punishing the perpetrators of offences against public order and active attacks against officials, including officials of the MO and soldiers of the Polish People's Army, was also tightened up.

In this way the jurisdiction of the general courts decisively countered antistate actions, attempts at sowing social unrest, and at continuing strike terrorism, leaflet activity, street demonstrations, and organized activity aimed at misleading the community.

It is necessary to emphasize that the courts judged fairly, respecting totally the right to defense. The courts maintained the necessary flexibility in penal policy. The implementation of requirements in the general (? approach) was accompanied by the courts' concern for the individualization of ordering punishments in every case, and in relation to every accused, taking into consideration all the subjective and objective factors influencing the application of the punishment.

Thus the courts distinguished the declared opponents of socialism and the inspirers and organizers of strikes from those who merely participated; they took into account the fact of abandoning a strike or protest action, of showing repentance, the quantity of the losses sustained by the economy, and so forth.

This does not mean that in individual cases the acuteness of the class approach to the assessment of the events threatening the legal order of martial law was maintained in full. Generally speaking one can state that the judgements of the courts in the protection of the socialist political order, harmony, and public order, with the activity of the security services, the organs of the MO and the prosecutor's office, contributed to a growth in respect for the law and to the consolidation of socialist law and order in this extremely important area.

The progress thus achieved toward strengthening the state structures and normalizing political and socioeconomic life rendered possible the suspension of martial law at the end of last year. At the same time the need to give a permanent character to the process of the growth in respecting the law tells us to regard the defense of the socialist political order as well as harmony and public order as a task which is still wholly topical and deserving of top priority, especially in relation to continued attempts to violate it.

The question of amnesty is raised in this context. It seems that the implementation of this postulate would require the fulfillment of two fundamental conditions: first, the full exploitation of the possibilities which were created by the resolution of the Council of State on the detailed principles of clemency procedures adopted in December last year in connection with the suspension of martial law; second, the simultaneous attainment of further progress in the restoration of social calm until the full normalization of life in the country.

The implementation of amnesty provisions, therefore, does not depend exclusively on the authorities. The resolution of the Council of State is an important step in the direction of creating possibilities for the return to normal life of persons who, whether under the influence of emotion or pressure from their associates, found themselves in conflict with the law and are serving penalties for crimes provided for in the Martial Law Decree.

In accordance with the communique published yesterday, the Council of State has received a total of 330 applications for clemency, of which 268 have been considered. In 244 cases the Council of State approved clemency, which allowed this group of sentenced persons to leave the penal institutions.

It is to be expected that, as a result of considering the other 500 or so applications which are being considered by the Prosecutor General's Office and the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office, the number of persons serving sentences for these crimes will be significantly reduced. Only the full results of the clemency policy of the Council of State, as well as further progress of the normalization process, will allow us to view the totality of the problem in the proper perspective.

Citizen speaker, may it please the house, if tangible progress can be recorded in restoring harmony and public order, the same cannot be said of the role of the court system in combating economic crime. In particular the phenomenon of illegal self-enrichment and the emergence of fortunes numbering many millions at the community's expense shocks public opinion, and particularly working class opinion. These phenomena must not be seen exclusively from the point of view of ad hoc and solely current tasks.

The almost 40-year period of constructing socialism in our country has contributed toward a lowering of the threshhold of tolerance toward phenomena of social injustic.

Indeed, the more rapidly some inequalities disappear, the more glaring appear the ones that remain. The working people in Poland absolutely justly demand an economic and social policy, as well as a penal policy which, in the particularly difficult conditions created by the economic crisis, will put an end to the manifestations of illegal enrichment. Some progress in this area, although far from adequate, is shown by intensification of the struggle against the plague of speculation. In 1982 the courts sentenced 9,983 speculators -- that is twice as many as in previous years. Analysis of the cases shows that they mostly consisted of petty or medium-scale offences.

At the end of last year, cases of speculation in goods worth millions began to come before courts. The first sentences, by which the perpetrators were imprisoned for long periods and were deprived of their ill-gotten gains, have already been pronounced.

I would like to stress, however, that the leadership of the ministry continues to maintain a critical stance with respect to various aspects of penal policy in this category of cases. In these cases alone, 104 extraordinary appeals at increasing the pronounced sentence were submitted to the Supreme Court in 1982. This is the first time that this extraordinary legal procedure has been applied on such a scale to one type of case. An attempt to form an appropriate penal policy in these cases through the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has become essential.

We are dealing with a new element in the present approach to these phenomena and to ways and methods to combat them. I see it in treating the social plagues as an insult -- as chairman of the Council of Ministers General Wojciech Jaruzelski put it -- to the social sense of justice. Such an approach to combating negative phenomena broadens the social and ideological front of preventing them in current and future practice. The previous struggle against the social fringe should now be elevated to the struggle for the class essence of socialist justice and law observance. This defines the directions for further intensive activities by the ministry.

The attempts against social property which frequently appear at the interface of functioning of the state and private sectors, causing enormous losses in national assets, are a particularly dangerous phenomenon. In the cases of aggravated embezzlement of property in 1982 the courts sentenced over 65 percent of cases to more than 5 years imprisonment; 563 of those sentenced had all their property confiscated. The courts awarded over Z585 million against those sentenced, in respect of reparations. The size of the economic repression is also expressed in Z1.5 billion in fines which were exacted. The necessary direction toward stepping up economic sanctions has nothing in common with the allegations of apparent fiscalization of the administration of justice, because what matters is to apply financial penalties matching the damage caused to the social assets.

Court proceedings also provide examples of increased struggle against bribery; however, the number of criminal cases for these offences continues to be disproportionate to the criticism, the general criticism, and the social assessment of the scale of this phenomenon. This obliges the prosecuting organs to increase the level of detection for this dangerous category of offences, while the courts, on the basis of the amended regulation in the penal code, must adjust the sentence to the scale of these phenomena and their particularly great socioeconomic harmfulness.

In combating the above-mentioned offences the courts should make use of all means provided by the law. Reserves in this field are to be found in the possibility for wider application of the ban on taking up certain posts, practicing a certain profession or carrying out a defined activity. It applies to persons who committed offences whose nature is such that the continued occupation of the post or practicing of a former profession threatens social interest. We should also apply more often the additional punishment of making the sentence publicly known in work enterprises or in periodicals, which could play an essential preventive role in the issues under discussion.

May it please the house, the achievement of lasting progress in combating crime will be possible on condition that a broad front of preventive activity is created, particularly as concerns reducing pathological phenomena such as alcoholism, parasitism, undermining the morals of children and youth, and drug addiction. The adoption of three bills by the house last year that were directed against social pathology was an important step toward creating institutionalized and social barriers aimed at raising the effectiveness of existing methods in the struggle against pathology. The discussion conducted by commissions and at the plenary meeting of the Sejm absolves me from further explanation of the problem. Work on creating indispensable conditions for the implementation of bills on pathology is being conducted in three basic directions: legislative, organizational, and popularizing.

As far as legislation is concerned, all executive acts have been prepared; just this week Sejm commissions will receive for approval their respective drafts. Thus, everything indicates that the condition will be maintained whereby executive enactments can be introduced with bills adopted by the house. Apart from this colossal legislative work, which unifies the efforts of most ministries, social organizations and the government, a number of preparatory actions have also been undertaken. Decisions have been made speeding up the preparation of records of those who decline to work for socially unjustified reasons, who now number 22,000 persons. The records will constitute the continuation of steps undertaken in the conditions of martial law in which 268,000 persons were registered, 219,000 of whom accepted work. This proves that in the case of this bill, as in the case of the two remaining ones, not everything has to be stated from the beginning. In the struggle against pathology we have certain achievements which need to be continued. Decisions were also made which, by ensuring a place for public work, are making realistic employment of persons who stubbornly refuse to work, thus fulfilling the bill's provisions.

As far as the courts are concerned, every bill under discussion has been given an essentially judiciary function; training has been carried out in the field of new legal initiatives for judges and prosecutors and also appropriate officials from other ministries.

A number of publications have appeared in the press and in legal literature to explain the bills, and commentaries have been initiated which will contribute toward uniformity in practice. The most topical task in the issue under discussion remains the broadening of the platform of social cooperation, particularly concerning the participation of people's councils and their commissions, the trade union movement and social organizations such as the Friends of Children, the League of Polish Women, the Social Committee for Combating Alcoholism, the Polish Scouting Union, the Polish Union of Socialist Youth, and workers and tenants self-management, which have made considerable achievements in the formation of the front of social self-defense against the phenomena of pathology.

It is worth noting that this sphere of activity has been gaining in importance in the activity of the PRON. Pastoral activity, including by lay Catholics, has constituted an important factor of social support for government efforts in this field. The announcement by the Episcopate of the Roman Catholic Church concerning the increased scope and increased activity for promoting sobriety and combating alcoholism should be welcomed with appreciation. We are also counting on broad participation by churches of other denominations.

It is obvious that in such a difficult area as the struggle against social pathology, the achievement of immediate results is impossible; however, considerable progress can be made when all circles really interested in the future of our nation and in moral health, combine their efforts for constructive and persistent activity.

Emphasis on the importance of rehabilitation in the struggle against social pathology and a wider look at the problem of combating crime tells us to attach great importance to penitentiary and postpenitentiary activity, because these determine the success of the rehabilitating function of prison sentences.

In improving the work of the penitentiary service, which in the recent period was particularly difficult and responsible, we have been introducing the recommendations of the report on the state of the prison service approved by the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice. Besides improving the accomodation and the general penal conditions, the attention of the ministry has been concentrated on reorganizing the penitentiary system, which will be expressed by the new regulations. In order to ensure that punishment is in accordance with the law, which would prevent any violation of rules by the inmates, as well as by the prison service, the court supervision has been strengthened by doubling the number of penitentiary judges.

Work continues on the formation at penitentiary establishments of social penitentiary councils which will constitute an element of socialized control over penitentiary establishments and an attempt to introduce modern methods of social rehabilitation after the sentence is served. More favorable conditions have been created for these thanks to the reduction of persons committed to penitentiary establishments from 103,000 at the end of 1980 to 82,000 at the end of February 1982.

Citizen deputies, the community is expecting information of the legal responsibility of persons who in the past performed leading functions. These issues are viewed by public opinion as the most essential criterion of equality before the law. I would like to announce that of 173 persons accused, whose cases were submitted to courts, 105 have been judged and other cases are being dealt with. These cases are of various types and importance, as was expressed by individual sentencing ranging from 15 years' imprisonment to conditional suspended sentences or fines. Each individual case was determined by the extend of guilt, its importance, and the level of the violation of the law. In many cases during the proceedings accusations had not been proved and the accused were found not guilty. Those sentenced included four former ministers, nine voivodas and deputy voivodas, and several score employees of state and economic administration at various levels.

Here I would like to stress very strongly that the courts are making every effort so that the cases of those persons can be dealt with as soon as possible. However, this depends on their complexity. Cases which are legally and evidentially less complicated, such as the cases of Tyranski or Glazur, could have been examined comparatively quickly. Cases involving the embezzlement of property of great value, or numerous abuses of official position, or mismanagement -- for example the known case of Maciej Szczepanski, in which 290 witnesses were presented on behalf of the prosecution and the defense -- are dragging out, causing concern among the public. The duration of these proceedings is connected partly with the need to determine the degree of guilt of individual persons, as well as the court's duty to ascertain various mechanisms and irregularities, the elimination of which will prevent the perpetration of similar deeds in the future. In many cases, in the course of proceedings before the court, there is the discovery of new offences or of further perpetrators participating in the criminal activity. The possibility of appeal against the verdict, and of submitting it for examination by a higher court, is also the indispensable right of every defendant. As in every other case, irrespective of who the defendant is, the proceedings to determine responsibility must be in accordance with the procedure in force, and the decision on guilt and sentencing must be based on evidence. Law observance and the guarantee of a fair trial, with the observance of procedural requirements, judicial independence and the right to defense are values which in court proceedings must not be subordinated to considerations of the category of cases or persons.

These remarks do not apply to persons occupying leading state offices whose cases are subject to the proceedings of the Commission for Constitutional Accountability.

Concluding this part of the report, I wish to stress that court judgements are significantly influenced by the activity of prosecutors' offices and the legal profession. In connection with the separate report presented to the esteemed house on 26 October last year by the prosecutor general, as well as in connection with the successfully developing cooperation between our two ministries, I would like to limit myself to merely stating that we have great hopes of the implementation of the new act on the legal profession. We expect that the provisions of the new act, in particular the range of entitlements granted to lawyers' self-management, will contribute to the consolidation of the legal profession's coresponsibility for the correct functioning of the socialist administration of justice. An occasion to discuss the achievements and weaknesses in the functioning of the legal profession will arise at the next session of the Council of State, at which the Supreme Council of Lawyers for the first time will present a report on its activity in 1982.

May it please the house. So far in the report, I have presented to citizen deputies only the basic problems of jurisdiction in criminal cases, of which the courts examined 219,000 in 1982. This is merely a fragment of judicial life. After all, in 1982 the courts examined over 1.3 million cases in all. The overwhelming majority of these related to litigation in the area of civil law and family and guaradianship cases. The range of litigation of the civil law nature examined by the courts is particularly rich and varied. It is impossible to discuss the basic groups even in an abbreviated form. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the civil courts make a significant contribution to the protection of social property, examining about 40,000 cases in this area annually. The amount of damages awarded to units of socialized economy in the last few years amounts to over $300 million per year.

The jurisdiction of courts in agricultural matters is also of great significance. They concern not only the correct shaping of property relations, but the maintenance of rational structures of farms, which guarantee good production results. In this group of cases, a particularly important role is played by the notariat. Notary offices produced sales agreements for 230,000 hectares of agricultural property, as against 160,000 hectares sold in 1981. [sentence as heard] New tasks were introduced for the notary offices by the act on social insurance for private farmers and their families passed by the esteemed Sejm on 14 December 1982. It is estimated that in 1983 the notary offices will prepare about 100,000 agreements on the transfer of ownership of farms.

In the group of family cases, attention is drawn by the significant increase in the number of divorce cases. Out of 77,000 examined cases, divorces were granted in 52,000, as against the average of 40,000 divorces in the preceding years.

A group of cases which achieved particular significance in 1982 was employment litigation, because the law of employment was significantly modified in the period of martial law. The essential stringencies in the assessment of employees' fulfillment of their duties, the cases of nonobservance of martial law regulations and, at the same time, the implementation of the economic reform caused the number of employees dismissed from work to be increased. As a result, litigation arising from dismissal from work dominated the work of local appeals commissions and employment courts. The martial law labor legislation fairly unambiguously helped to tighten up the criteria of assessment of employees' behavior, particularly in the event of employees' participation in actions disturbing harmony, calm and order at work enterprises. While entirely insisting on the fulfillment of employees' duties, the jurisdiction in employment cases also fulfilled the role of guarantor in the area of protection of employees' rights.

In the recent period, contrary to the trend occurring in the seventies, there has been a marked growth in the powers of the judiciary. The first significant step in this direction was the setting up of the supreme administrative court, and the submission of administrative decisions to court control.

The powers of the general courts are also (?dealt with) by the laws passed by the Sejm recently on state enterprises, on self-management of the work force of state enterprises, on trade unions, on the socio-vocational organizations of private farmers, on cooperative law and by other regulations.

The courts were entrusted with examining cases connected directly or indirectly with the implementation of the economic reform, concerning the creation of the new trade union structures, as well as cases arising against a background of the ownership of farms.

At present, for example, all the voivodship courts are registering works union organizations. By 21 March this year 8,610 trade unions had been registered. We see the process of rebuilding and broadening the courts' powers as an expression of the trust of the community and the Sejm in the people's judiciary. This awareness is a factor which also helps in the search for reserves in consolidating the social influence of the judiciary on the formation of the desired civic (?attitudes).

Last year we made and are making at present, much higher demands on the standards and efficiency of the functioning of the judiciary. We are consistently striving for the elimination of all phenomena of bureacratism and soullessness. Under the judicial supervision of the ministry and it regional equivalents in the form of regional inspection groups, counteraction of the following has been put forward as a top priority task: still numerous manifestations of long drawn out proceedings, especially in civil and agricultural cases; delays in the preparation of verdicts; the tardy settlement of complaints and an over-formal approach to them, which constitutes one of the manifestations of an improper attitude toward the citizen.

Countering such phenomena constitutes an important condition for raising the prestige of the courts, for strengthening their education role and for deepening their ties with the community. Nobody is able to strengthen the prestige of the courts for them. This depends above all on the standard of their jurisdiction, on the efficiency of court proceedings.

We have presented this stance to representatives of the mass media. We feel that the administration of justice, based on the principle of judges' independence, cannot be exempted from the criticism of the mass media. However, on the basis of a number of examples, we postulate that this criticism -- so essential for the correct functioning of legal institutions -- should be relevant and should not mislead the community -- an example of which may be the point I have already mentioned concerning the fiscalization of the ministry's work.

It is also extremely important that this criticism should take into account the specific nature of the courts -- namely, criticism observing definite principles, polemicizing with the contents of the verdict but not aimed at lowering the dignity of the court. The administration of justice cannot be damaged even by the serverest criticism if it arises from concern to achieve even standards of the socialist administration of justice.

Activity to perfect the organizational structure of the judiciary must be accompanied by constant endeavors to fully guarantee the constitutional principle of the courts' independence, from both the organs of administration and other kinds of pressure, for example on the part of the forces of the antisocialist opposition. The independence of the courts means their full subjection to socialist law in the form of the acts passed by the Sejm.

The status of this issue was appreciated by the party's ninth extraordinary congress, by introducing into the resolution a provision on the need to consolidate and broaden the guarantee for judges' independence.

Work at the Ministry of Justice on the new law on the constitution of the general courts is also aimed in this direction. An extremely important task is also the deepening of the people's character of the judiciary. This requires ever greater concern for the authenticity and effectiveness of the forms of joint participation in instruments of the social administration of justice. This relates above all to the institution of the people's juror, whose traditions are connected with the emergence of People's Poland.

We shall create the most favorable possible conditions for the 70,000-strong army of jurors who began a new term of office on 1 January 1983, so that they are able to carry out their functions with the greatest benefit to the community and the administration of justice and so that their extremely responsible function as social judges should help transfer the problems of the courts to the work forces and so that the opinions of the work forces, (?formulated) by them, should enrich the knowledge of the courts, thus bringing them the greatest possible satisfaction.

We shall be guided by the same goals in joint action with the 30,000-strong group of social education officers. The point is that they should play an ever-increasing role in the process of returning to society the 210,000 or so minors entrusted by the family courts to their care and the 130,000 adults for whom the courts decreed supervision by the education officers.

As in the case of the jurors, we are dealing here with an extremely devoted group of committed social activists, without whom the functioning of the judiciary would be difficult to imagine. In these and other fields we serve with our experience -- and we avail ourselves of the experience of other socialist states, as shown recently by the conference of ministers of justice from the socialist countries in Ulaanbaatar in 1982, which to a considerable degree was devoted precisely to forms of the community's participation in preventing violations of the law.

We also attach greater attention than hitherto to active cooperation with the state organs and social organizations in order to shape the legal culture of the community in the program being prepared by the ministry for actions in this field, (?which) will be presented in the first half of the current year to the sociopolitical committee of the Council of Ministers.

We intend to combine the initiatives to date from a number of institutions and suggest among other things the introduction into the school curriculae of a separate subject dealing not only with the knowledge of constitutional law but with elements of knowledge about the law regulating matters of everyday life of citizens, particularly civil, penal, and family law, labor law and administrative law.

It is also imperative to disseminate knowledge of the law and the practice of its application among the workers and to appreciably spread information on this subject in the mass media. Here, and regarding other work done by the ministry, cooperation with the association of Polish lawyers is particularly important. In activities designed to shape legal (?questions) we try also to preserve in the national memory everything connected with the experience of our nation derived from the tragic period of World War II.

The activities of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland is of special importance for our community. The next international scientific session on the Hitlerite genocide in Poland and Europe will not only provide a tribute to the antifascist fighters and victims of the Hitlerite fascism but will be a warning to present and future generations against the danger of war. It will become an important voice in the defense of mankind from the danger of nuclear annihilation.

In view of the time limit I would like just to mention the issue of cadres in the judiciary. I would like to emphasize at this juncture that the administration of justice has at its disposal a selfless, committed cadre of judges which is of a high ideological and moral standard. I would also like to emphasize that we have embarked on very important objectives designed to perfect these cadres, both with regard to the improvement of professional knowledge, which is of particular importance in view of the large number of new regulations, and to ideological and political standards.

I would also like to speak very briefly about legislation and the participation of the ministry in this work. This applies mainly to the part played by our ministry in the work on the legal foundations of the economic reform, as well as on the restriction of the number of ministerial regulations. I would like to mention just one result -- that while there were 83,000 ministerial regulations in the early sixties, at the time of the introduction of the reform they had been reduced to 18,000 and now as a result of further action they have been limited to 8,000 -- one-tenth the previous number. Of course, this does not mean that the activities aimed at further ordering these regulations are closed.

From the point of view of legislation, drafts designed to reform labor and social insurance legislation, which had their first reading at the session of the Sejm commissions, are of the utmost importance.

Our work on the law on the structure of general courts, which should replace the regulations introduced in 1982, have been amended on many occasions. The whole of these legislative initiatives, in the context of the bills already passed by the esteemed house concerning the state tribunal, the advocacy, the profession of legal counsellor, and, earlier still, the supreme administrative court, lead to a fundamental transformation of the system of guarantees of the socialist rule of law in line with the principles of socialist renewal.

It must be emphasized that in the overall work of the ministry we meet with the support of the Sejm Commission of Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice. The assistance granted to us in the form of criticism, honest and general debate on the plans of the ministry and the numerous suggestions submitted as a result of control activities, constitute an important contribution to the implementation of targets set for the Ministry of Justice. I would like to express our gratitude for this. This applies fully also to the Legislative Work Commission, with which the Ministry of Justice has very frequent contacts.

Concluding my speech, I would like to thank the citizen speaker and the presidium of the Sejm for the introduction of problems related to the administration of justice, for the first time in the era of People's Poland, into the agenda of the plenary session of the Sejm. This reflects the importance attached by the esteemed house and by broad public opinion to the functioning of the judiciary and to activities conducive to the consolidation of the socialist rule of law.

Citizen speaker, citizen deputies: The submitted assessments and conclusions, against the background of the major trends in the activities of the organs of the administration of justice, make it possible to state that the courts, with other bodies, participate actively and successfully in the process of the consolidation of the rule of law, restoration of calm and order and action against pathology, creating the conditions for the process of normalization during the period of the suspension of martial law. This creates the foundations for further action designed to perfect the court protection of the constitutional legal order and the interests of citizens. At the same time, it assumes the necessity for consistently implementing in legal practice such values and equality before the law and justice.

Thank you, citizen deputies, for your attention. [applause]

## Sejm Discussion Follows Speeches

LD222243 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 March -- In a discussion which followed the reports by the interior and justice ministers, the Sejm deputies endorsed the lines of work of the two ministries as corresponding with the interests of the overwhelming majority of the nation and the socialist state.

The speakers highly evaluate the efforts made by the Interior Ministry, which last year had taken on its shoulders the whole burden of fighting and neutralizing the threats posed to the internal and external security of the state. The work of the Justice Ministry also deserves respect, it was said.

Deputies stressed that the rule of law is a fundamental principle of the system of People's Poland and that the socio-political atmosphere depends on practical implementation of [words indistinct]

It was said that in recent months the Sejm had adopted many laws whose solutions were creating legal safeguards against various deformations of social life. Simultaneously, there was an increase in social sensitiveness to evil, harm done to people, and wastefulness.

This capital must be accompanied by a rational government policy fostering the fight against social pathology and by steady and consistent enforcement and observance of the law and the building of the rule of law, said Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki.

Deputies emphasized that the decline in work ethics and economic offences are now a serious threat to the economic reform and consumer market protection. Therefore, it is necessary -- also within the Patriotic Front for National Rebirth (PRON) -- to enliven all the social initiatives which ensure society's access to the fight against crime and irregularities.

But it is also necessary for the administration authorities to improve trade, tax systems and consistently implement the law on work shirkers. The government must simultaneously work to restore the violated economic stability, consolidate the principles of social justice, and properly shape up human attitudes.

Referring to the announced papal visit to Poland in June, deputies stressed that it would be not only of a religious but also of social character.

Deputy Jan Waleczek (PAX) said that this visit is a display of the common will of the state and church authorities and would be a test of maturity for the government and the citizens.

Next, Deputy Zdzislaw Pilecki asserted that the visit is assessed by the Catholics as a victory of political realism and weighty national and state reasons.

## Obodowski Address

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[Address to Sejm by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski -- live]

[Text] Citizen Marshal, may it please the house: On behalf of the government, the chairman of the Council of Ministers presented to the noble Sejm a draft plan for the 1983-85 period, a draft government program to combat inflation and a draft savings program. The citizen deputies were also given extensive data which are to be found in appendices to these documents. So I do not propose to draw the attention of the esteemed Sejm to figures and indices contained in the documents. Instead I would like to concentrate on outlining certain problems of key significance as far as the plan is concerned. This pertains in particular to the problems contained in the two programs which have been consciously appended to the plan: a program to counter inflation and a program of savings measures. The possibilities of implementing the tasks outlined in the draft plan and of attaining results better than those we can propose today depend on these two programs.

I would also like to inform the esteemed Sejm that parallel with the examination of individual problems by the Sejm commissions, the government will continue talks and consultations in various communities devoted to the two programs I have just mentioned. Conclusions arising from this exchange of opinions will be presented by the government to the commissions and the esteemed House in the form of additional proposals and possibly corrections.

The documents presented at today's session of the Sejm constitute the result of lengthy work, during which the results of discussions in various communities of our society have been utilized. This reflected the practical implementation of the statutory obligation concerning socialization of the planning process. These drafts reflect the guidelines of the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress, of the plenary sessions of the party and allied parties, and, in particular, of the resolution of the esteemed House concerning the compilation of the plan according to the so-called second variant of its concept.

In the years 1980-82 the situation in the country did not allow us to work out a realistic, long-term plan, and it compelled us to resort to short-term plans. By presenting to the esteemed Sejm a draft 3-year plan now the government wishes to put this period behind us. The experience of the past years has shown that deviations from the principles of socialist management constituted the fundamental cause of the crisis. The struggle with the crisis must mean a return to principles of socialist planning, to socialist principles of production, and distribution.

Basing our development upon a plan whose time span is now longer, we are also making profound changes in the means of its implementation. They arise from the transformations being introduced by the economic reform into the principles and mechanisms of the functioning of the economy. In accordance with this, the plan focuses its attention on the main problems and to a considerable extent makes use of the new economic-financial instruments. This opens up an extensive area for the initiative and activity of independent enterprises and work forces, workers' self-management bodies and trade unions.

May it please the Sejm, the last few months have brought the first signs of an improvement in the economic situation, even though the effects of this are still insufficiently tangible in the everyday life of our citizens. We note that the upward trend in industrial output is continuing. This applies, in particular, to the output of the processing industry. It is noteworthy here that this progress is taking place at the same time as a general decline in employment in the socialized sector of the economy and with a continuing increase in labor productivity in numerous industries.

A slightly better situation has also begun to take shape in housing construction. In the 2 months of this year 25 percent more new apartments were handed over for use than was the case in January and February last year. As far as agricultural production is concerned, in 1982 we had a good harvest of sugar beet and an extraordinarily high level of sugar production. The harvest of grain crops was good, but purchases of them are insufficient and because of the shortage of fodder a proportion of crops, especially potatoes, has to be used as fodder. Purchases of milk are good. This made it possible to improve the supplies of food to the market. We have begun to curtail rationing. We will aim at a gradual resumption of normal market practices. We also noted an increase in exports. Last year, for the first time in many years, our turnover with the capitalist countries showed that exports exceeded imports.

The signs that the situation is improving are beginning to be noticed by more and more observers in the capitalist countries, especially by those who are more objective. People have now begun to say that the sanctions against our country applied with as much brutality as possible, especially by the U.S. Administration, are both pointless and ineffective.

However, the improvement in the situation is not yet such as would radically change the conditions in which we will have to implement our 3-year plan. The deep economic crisis which is still suffocating our economy cannot be overcome from one year to the next. The high foreign debt and the need to repay it will continue to curtail imports, especially from many Western countries. The policy of sanctions in relation to Poland, although it cannot achieve the collapse of our economy, does however damage it, delays our emergence from the crisis, and threatens particularly painfully the living conditions of our society. It also brings losses, however, to our creditors. It must be said that world economic history does not have many examples of creditor countries curtailing their debtor's possibilities of exporting to their markets and waging a sort of trade war with him while demanding the repayment of his credit obligations. We owe the fact that the effectiveness of the sanctions policy was curtailed, that our nation retained the possiblity of meeting its basic needs, to the sense of patriotic responsibility of the Polish workers and the great majority of working people. We also owe it to a great extent to the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and the constantly broadening favorable and friendly cooperation with the other socialist countries. We are sincerely grateful to our friends.

May it please the house: Despite some improvement, the market situation continues to be difficult. It is marked especially by acute shortages of industrial goods and services compared with the purchasing abi'ities of the population. There are not enough goods because we are still producing too few of them. Limited opportunities for an immediate increase in supplies of goods cause all negative market phenomena: profiteering, bribery, exploiting the monopolist position of many producers to obtain an increase in profits through increasing prices and not through improving production -- these are the phenomena which the government is combating. We will broaden the front of this struggle. In our sociopolitical conditions we must ensure that the balance of the market is restored mainly through an increase in supplies of goods and services.

We are not a capitalist country, and the brutal rules of the game aimed at profiteering cannot govern our economy. The party and the government are aware that some of our public, including the working class, live in difficult and sometimes even very difficult conditions. This shapes the moods and the citizens' attitude toward the activities undertaken. And so economic undertakings of various sorts have to take into account the social situation also.

The decline in the people's standard of living caused by the crisis should continue no longer, and in principle it has already been halted. This required that investment expenditure be abolished, and that the construction of a number of investments projects which had already started be halted despite losses incurred as a result. Also in the next 3 years the policy of protecting consumption, which has been approved by the house, will not enable investment expenditure to be significantly increased.

At the same time, because of import restrictions and the level of investment we can expect only a small increase in the possibilities of supplying the economy with raw and other materials. That is why an increase in production can take place especially by saving on its exploitation and through more effective performance. These are the realities of the crisis situation. We have taken them into account in the plan presented to the Sejm.

Citizen deputies, the plan for the years 1983-85 is commensurate with the realities of the crisis and the consequent opportunities and not with all the undeniable needs. We realize this. We must ensure that this truth penetrates the consciousness of all society, for it means that several requirements will continue to be unsatisfied until 1985. We speak openly of this: a choice will have to be made and the highest priority will have to be given to certain matters and certain expectations. This means that it is essential to make dramatic choices. Never before has this been so difficult and at the same time so essential.

The results of the consultations with the public and the resolution adopted by the esteemed house determined the plan's social targets. Let me recall them: First, we must ensure that the nation's food requirements are satisfied while reducing our dependence on imports of foodstuffs, particularly grain crops. Second, we must satisfy the most urgent housing needs and ensure the development of the technical and social infrastructure in towns and on housing estimates; we must ensure that priority is given to the development of the health service and then to the development of education and culture. Third, we must improve supplies to the population of industrial goods which are essential in everyday life. Fourth, we must protect against the effects of the crisis the groups which are in the worst material situation. Let me add that we have in mind especially those groups which are unable to undertake active work.

May it please the Sejm, the government has not promised and does not promise now an immediate way out of the crisis. No one has a cure of this kind, nor is it to be found anywhere. No responsible economic activist in our conditions could produce anything else. A different approach would merely be a confidence trick. However, this does not mean that we are going to be passive; we will act with as much vigor as possible. In particular, the government will aspire to put the country upon the path of balanced development and will act in three main directions.

First, it is necessary to improve the extent to which everything that is at our disposal in the economy is being used. We have in mind raw materials, materials, production assets, and human labor. This is the main target of the economic reform and will remain the main target. The government will implement the economic reform with all consistency, effecting such changes in its instruments as prove essential in the light of experience.

Second, changes in the economic structure must be implemented in such a way as to direct priority means to those areas which are capable of quickly producing the best results together with the lowest costs. The plan ensures preferential treatment for those enterprises which produce for the market.

Third, it is necessary to oppose inflation, to curtail the scale of price rises, and to eliminate gradually the shortage of goods on the market. This depends to a decisive extent on reducing production costs and combining the growth of wages with the level and growth of labor productivity.

These three directions of action constitute the basis of the concept of extricating the country from the current crisis.

May it please the Sejm, as far as improvement in the economic situation is concerned and as far as the implementation of the 3-year plan is concerned, as is generally known, the key is an improvement in the efficiency of management. The level of social labor productivity is the most comprehensive expression of this. In our country this level is extraordinarily low. Compared with other industrialized countries we lag far behind in this respect. This is the main reason why we are unable to satisfy consumer requirements to the extent that would correspond with the aspirations of the public.

Thus today, as never before, our duty is to speak emphatically of the need for an increase in labor productivity. But our primary duty is to draw realistic conclusions from the past experiences and is consistent action in accordance with the mechanisms of the reform. The country cannot count on there being and increase in the level of employment. In the next few years the number of people reaching working age will barely equal the normal number of those retiring from work. Nor are there any great possibilities of extending the work time.

Admittedly it would be beneficial to the economy and thus for all of us, but it would also contradict the will of a considerable section of the public, which must be respected by the people's authorities. Obviously that does not mean -- and the government will not persistently appeal and create opportunities for -- work on free Saturdays, for higher wages, wherever the conditions for this exist, as well as taking up other initiatives permitting the maximum possible exploitation of the machine and of the raw and other materials in our possession.

We have a large number of examples of high work productivity among workers at particular work places. But their efforts often do not culminate in a similar effectiveness in the whole enterprise. Often this is determined by unsatisfactory labor organization. Paradoxical phenomena occur. In many enterprises the raw materials are there but the machines stand idle, for there is a shortage of manpower. And in other enterprises, sometimes nearby, the employees have nothing to do. The notions of a shortage and an excess of employment are relative. The situation that has arisen in employment is something we must change. I would like to be understood properly. There is and will be no problem of unemployment in Poland. However, the problem of the proper exploitation of manpower remains relevant. In the plan we take into account the instruments to create motivation in this direction.

We cannot expect an increase in labor productivity without a strengthening of the socialist principle of remuneration according to quantity and quality [word indistinct] on the basis of motivation, the factor that determines people to want to work better. That is also why in the systems and specific wages solutions all enterprises ought to aim at better remuneration for those who really do work better and more productively. For the sake of a rapid increase in labor productivity we must oppose a simplified understanding of the notion of equality, false egalitarianism, an aspiration to uniform or very similar remuneration for everyone, regardless of the quality of quantity of work input, qualifications, knowledge and experience. This is because this trend is dangerous and anarchist. In the last few years political opponents have attempted to make it take root among our public. One of the reasons for low labor productivity is the so-called overemployment, especially in the economic administration. The need to eliminate this overemployment and to improve the structure of employment and organization of labor pertains here not only to industry or the construction industry, but also to other branches of the national economy; for instance, trade, transport, health service, education, scientific-research centers and culture. We deem it essential to implement a precise stage-by-stage method in budgetary units which corresponds to real needs and to work toward curtailing administration in workplaces.

Citizen deputies, we will not achieve an improvement in the efficiency of management without substantial progress in saving resources, raw materials, energy and materials at our disposal. The government realizes the importance of this problem and the difficulties in resolving it. With this aim in mind what is needed is immediate and long-term action. As far as immediate action is concerned, the struggle against wastage offers a particular area for public activity. In many, many cases we have ceased to react to wastage, despite the fact that each instance of wastage is reflected later in higher prices. It is estimated that each unit of value of industrial output currently claims in our country twice as much, or even 2.5 times as much energy, fuels and materials as is the case in countries which are richer and better industrialized than ours.

Changes in unfavorable indexes concerning the utilization of materials, raw materials, and fuels can be achieved mainly through a gradual reconstruction of production technology and through changes in the structure of production and fundamental parameters of goods. In the next 3 years the increase in supplies of basic raw and other materials for the production needs will amount to 7-9 percent.

This means that some 50 percent of increased output should be obtained without increased supplies. It is a difficult task, but many countries attain better results in this field. The GDR can serve as an example of this. A particular effort should be made to obtain savings in the use of basic raw materials and primarily of coal, energy and other fuels. In this field the draft plan provides for a 3-5 percent annual reduction in the use of fuels. Over 3 years this yields a saving of 6-8 million tons of so-called conventional fuel. We do not have the means to purchase such a quantity of fuel, nor will we have these means. Progress in reducing the use of raw amd other materials constitutes the fundamental condition for overcoming the materials barrier which, apart from low labor productivity and the shortage of funds to pay for imported supplies, precludes a faster growth in production.

In order to overcome these impediments it is necessary to inculcate in our society the habits of saving and managing prudently. We will introduce and consolidate these habits through means and instruments of an economic and financial nature contained within the mechanism of the economic reform.

Mav it please the Sejm, it is impossible to achieve greater efficiency of management without the essential changes in the structure of our economy, even in today's difficult conditions. In the past, industries which claimed the greatest quantities of raw and other materials and labor become the best developed in our countries. Also note an underdevelopment of several more modern industries. This is one of the reasons why the technological level of our production is lagging behind.

The structure of our industrial production must be adapted by us first and foremost to the needs of improving the market situation, of increasing exports, and of satisfying better the requirements of agriculture. This will require modernization of certain industries and a more extensive utilization of modern and more productive technological processes. Proceeding in this direction, the draft plan provides for a 21-percent increase in the supplies of goods and services to the market in the next 3 years. Hence this growth exceeds by a third the growth of the whole industrial output. In the event of a successful implementation of the programs to combat inflation and for savings, we can increase market supplies by more than 24 percent. A lasting improvement in the market situation requires increased supplies of foodstuffs. The prerequisite for this is ensuring a real priority for agriculture and the food industry.

Over the 3-year period production should increase by approximately 20 percent in accordance with the provisions of the plan. In the last year of the 3-year plan, 30 percent of investment expenditure in national economy will be earmarked for food economy. This will mean the limitation of investment requirements in many sectors of the economy. However, we must ensure expenditure for food economy in order to speed up agricultural output and achieve in certain future self-sufficiency in feeding the country. Export production is of key importance for the future of our country; accordingly the draft plan provides for an approximately 18-percent increase in exports in 3 years. The exports increase will distinctly but still not yet sufficiently overtake the production growth. [sentence as heard]

In the next 3-year period we will create conditions for the growth of trade with socialist countries, mainly within the CEMA framework. Constantly increasing economic cooperation with socialist countries has substantially influenced the improved situation in many spheres of the national economy. Help from the Soviet Union, including large-scale credits, has enabled us to make better use of the production capacity in some sectors of industry, mainly light industry, which allowed for certain increased supply of industrial goods for the market. We have also obtained an option for purchasing in the Soviet Union an additional quantity of market goods.

By joint efforts we have carried out transformations in production which will ensure less need for dependence on raw materials and aspects of cooperation from capitalist countries. This should benefit from the closer integration of the CEMA countries and also by the development of new forms of cooperation based on great specialist and cooperative undertakings. The Soviet Union has expressed interest in the completion of some investments in our country; for example, the Czyn coking and heat processing plant in Katowice steelworks, and some other projects in the Pokoj and Jednosc steelworks. Czechoslovakia wishes to participate in the completion of the construction of the bulb burners [palnik zarowkoy] factory in Pila. Moreover, there are consultations conducted with individual socialist countries on conditions of cooperation on the joint continuation of other delayed investments.

Changes in the economic structure must take into account the vital need to increase production for the needs of housing construction. This means mainly building construction, installation, and finishing materials for individual building construction. It ties up to a great extent the money assets of the population and thus alleviates the market situation. Factories should help this building construction. Such possibilities have been created.

In solving the structural problems of rebuilding the economy and increasing production for the requirements of the market, agriculture and exports, we see an important role for all forms of development of small-scale industry. The development of small-scale industry must take a course which does not violate the correct proportions of incomes among individual groups of the population. This will be promoted by an appropriate tax policy.

May it please the house: Key significance in the implementation of the concept of the 3-year plan is attached to controlling inflation. Unless we bring inflation under control, we cannot effectively set in motion the mechanisms of the economic reform. Money which has no real coverage in goods, whose value is falling, is not able to guarantee the proper motivation for better work. Nor does it promote rational savings. An awareness of these phenomena and dependence was the basis for the house's decision to the effect that in the framework of work on the 3-year plan the government should also draft a program for combating inflation. The government will fight inflation through a policy of achieving market equilibrium, mainly by means of setting in motion conditions for a rapid increase in the production of goods and services.

We regard as a last resort the measure of achieving market equilibrium by changing prices. As a result of price increases, pressure for wage increases to compensate for the increase in the cost of living could become understandable. Curtailing wage increases is not the point here; that is not what we are thinking of. We believe that they can and should increase. But wage increases not backed by an increase in labor productivity means an increase in production costs.

Price changes to a certain extent are, however, essential. I would like to present the principles which will guide the government price policy. We want to curtail the movement of prices to the essential minimum, resulting from the (?objective) development of the situation -- for example, by virtue of increased costs of imported raw materials. We will resist all attempts at unjustified price increases in enterprises. We will stabilize retail prices by freezing in the immediate future negotiated prices for supply and investment articles. However, this still needs to be discussed.

Finally, something equally important: There will be no change in retail prices; they will be closely linked with the aims of social policy. This means that in the first place changes will cover articles and services meeting needs of a higher order. On the other hand, retail prices of standard articles in everyday use will be under special protection.

I repeat yet again: The basis of the program for combating inflation is the achievement of increased production, and this problem, because it is basic, is at the center of the government's attention. In bringing under control and limiting the scale of the price rises, a correct financial credit policy will aim at a just division of the financial resources among the enterprises and the state. At present the enterprises have at their disposal a surplus of financial resources, but the budget ends in a deficit. We wish to eliminate this deficit in 1985. One of the methods we have selected in the plan is the policy of difficult money. This has dual significance for it is anti-inflationary and it also encourages the enterprises to pursue more effective management. In practice difficult money amounts to increasing the part played by the resources of the enterprises themselves in covering their expenditure; the allocation of credits to enterprises which improve their results, and in particular which achieve an increase in the productivity and quality of production; a cutback in access to credit for enterprises whose results deteriorate; refusal of credit to enterprises which register high financial results through unjustified price rises and through reducing the quality of the product. We will consistently raise the status of the banking system and financial apparatus in the effective execution of the tasks of the state's economic policy.

May it please the house: We feel there is a real possibility of increasing industrial production in the next few years by 14-16 percent, and of that for the market, as I have said, by 24 percent, and of farming production -- given average weather conditions -- by approximately 10 percent. With the current conditioning factors and the level of costs envisaged at present this would mean a corresponding 10-12 percent increase in the produced national income. However, if we achieve a more positive improvement in management efficiency and a greater reduction in costs in particular, the increase in this income may be higher and approach 16 percent, and the level of production directed to the market may be correspondingly higher.

The government attitude is that this is possible. This will require energetic effort to this end. This would achieve a basic improvement in the opportunities for the economy and would shorten the period of the emergence from the crisis.

May it please the house: The government does not wish to and will not make undertakings which lack support. We have already had too many sad experiences with policies that inspire dreams that are out of touch with the facts of life, that build castles in the air.

That is why we have considered it our duty to prepare a realistic plan. This plan creates the preconditions for a restoration of the living standard. In this sense the government considers the plan to be a minimum program. The government does not want to and cannot decide unilaterally without the participation of the public, how every citizen ought to act so that all together and individually we may achieve more. That can only result from all society assuming joint responsibility for joint development. This will be possible if we break down the apathetic attitude and occasional hopelessness among some of our society, convincing them of the realistic nature of our intentions. We draw conclusions from the mutual interdependence of the work each one of us does at his specific place of work and the state of our economy, of supply to the stores. We will constantly overcome the contradictions that arise between the general public interest, of which our people's state is the representative, and the enterprises. We ought to rally all healthy patriotic forces in our society around these aims and tasks. For it is the future of Poland, the enhanced welfare of our nation, the renewal of socialism and the exploitation all the creative possibilities inherent within it that are at stake. Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke of this at the party conference in Warsaw as follows: Not even the best programs, economic mechanisms, or technology can substitute for human activity.

I ask the citizen deputies, let us do everything to translate these words into action. The Sejm, our party, the fraternal political parties, and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth can and ought to play a great part here. On behalf of the government, I move that the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 be considered and adopted, and that the program for combating inflation and the saving program be accepted. I thank the esteemed Sejm for its attention. [applause]

## Debate on Plan, Programs

LD222228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Excerpt] A deputies' debate has started following the speech by Deputy Premier Obodowski. Taking the floor on behalf of the PZPR Deputies' Club, Deputy Tadeusz Lodygowski stated that the crisis enveloping Poland, causing the disparity between expectations and needs of the community and the possibilities of satisfying them, is particularly great. The draft plan is taking shape in especially difficult conditions. The basic objectives adopted in it are in line with earlier Sejm decisions. The anti-inflation and saving programs accompanying the draft plan are addressed mainly to enterprises. They will determine the restoration of economic equilibrium and achievement of economies. Unless there is a radical increase in productivity and progress in the economy of materials and power, the speaker stated, we cannot count on a tangible improvement in living conditions.

Next ZSL Deputy Emil Kolodziej stressed that the tasks arising from the plan for agriculture and the food economy are great and difficult, especially as they assume average weather conditions, which is not always the case. The implementation of these tasks is justified on the one hand by the immense demand for food by the community and on the other by the increased deliveries of production means. The issue is primarily that the tasks forming part of the plan should be appropriately supported by means and instruments of centrally exercised influence, as well as by supplies of raw and other materials. As regards the feeding of the nation and the gradual achievement of self-sufficiency in food the main issue must be a constant, substantial growth of plant production, as it is the foundation for the development of all branches of the food economy.

SD Deputy Zbigniew Rudnicki stated that the draft plan is based on thorough evaluation of the present state of the economy and forecast of the development of socioeconomic processes. Characterizing the present economic realities, the deputy said that we have started the 1st year of the 3-year plan in conditions of an imbalance as regards money and the market. There still is the preponderance of cash flow over goods supply. Hence the particular importance of the program for an anti-inflation campaign submitted by the government. In the deputy's opinion, in its undertakings the government should concentrate on activities designed to increase the supply of goods and services. If the whole economy is taken into consideration, particularly favorable conditions in this respect should be created for small-scale industry, whose production and services have a decidedly market character.

At the end of this part of the debate Deputy Witold Zakrzewski stressed the realism of the bill for the 3-year plan; its contention that without a radical increase in social productivity we will not overcome the crisis. The speaker dwelled on some problems from the draft related to local questions. He drew attention to the lack of harmonization between certain solutions contained in the draft and the statutory role of people's councils and the tendency to consolidate local self-management.

The first day of the Sejm deliberations ended after 1930, but the Sejm Commissions for Labor and Social Affairs, Agriculture and the Food Industry, and Science and Technical Progress are still in session. The debate will be resumed tomorrow at 0900.

## PAP Summarizes 22 March Session

LD230045 Warsaw PAP in English 2231 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 March -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) opened its first two-day debate in the spring session today. Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in the meeting.

Sejm Marshal (Speaker) Stanislaw Gucwa announced that a motion had been tabled to replace the president of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK) and to make personnel changes in the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. In this connection, the Sejm added another item to its agenda: "Personnel Changes in State Posts" which would be discussed on the second day of the meeting.

In another point of the agenda, Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak read out a report on the state of security and public order in the country.

Next, Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki reported to the Sejm on the current issues of justice organs.

In the following point of the agenda, the Sejm heard the first reading of a draft on the national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985. This item also included the government anti-inflation and economy programme. These issues were discussed by Government Planning Commission chief, Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski.

Next, the parliament opened a debate on a draft of the three-year plan and anti-inflation and economy programmes which would continue on Wednesday.

## Press Conference on Proceedings

LD230030 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 22 Mar 83

[By Stanislaw Fibipczak and W. Gembicka]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 March -- The spring Sejm session, which we inaugurated today with the 23rd plenary debate of the chamber, [words indistinct] autumn and its main points of gravity are: the continuation of political reforms towards selfmanagement and solution of very difficult economic issues," Sejm Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski told a news conference for Polish and foreign journalists during a break in today's debates of the Polish parliament.

The Sejm will discuss the key problems which face our state today and which are connected with the three-year plan and anti-inflation and economy programmes, which form an integral part of the economic plan.

The Sejm will also discuss issues connected with a draft law on people's councils and territorial self-government. This law is extremely important -- to a large extent as a clasp binding last year's Sejm achievements in the sphere of self-government and modernization of our structures, said the vice-marshal.

The Sejm is also expected to examine a long-term programme of farming and good economy development and to evaluate the results of the implementation of the economic reform and functioning of worker self-management in enterprises, said Piotr Stefanski.

Referring to the problems discussed at today's meeting and the report read out by Interior Minister General Kiszczak, Chairman Zygmunt Surowiec of the Sejm interior affairs and justice committee said that the Sejm was very closely watching the country's internal situation, the processes connected with the proclamation of martial law as well as easing of martial law rigours.

"The chief goals of martial law were being carried out under the constant watch of the Sejm. Also now we are watching closely the situations and processes which evidence stabilization, because the complete elimination of the vestiges of martial law, whose only a few rigours have remained in force, will depend on the development of these processes," said Deputy Surowiec.

Recalling the year 1981 as a year of anarchy and lawlessness when legal regulations were generally violated by the opposition activity, Deputy Surowiec asserted that through its work the [word indistinct] wants to restore weight to these regulations, help upgrade society's legal culture, and to bring these problems closer to society to win it over for the fight against the phenomena of social pathology.

We also wish to point to the front line, show those who attempt to fight against the political system, fight against Poland. What I have in mind is not only our opposition at home, but also those who inspire that opposition, Deputy Surowiec said. Finally we want to induce greater reliability of foreign information on the situation in Poland, the deputy added.

Chairman of the Sejm committee for a draft law on people's councils and territorial self-government, Deputy Professor Witold Zakrzewski underscored that the draft produced a lively social reaction, and quite frequently a critical assessment from lawyers and political scientists. Those views will be taken into account in the course of considerations over the draft in the Sejm (?committee), Deputy Zakrzewski said.

The draft law is meant to connnect the implementation of the state's tasks with initiating social self-government through people's councils as territorial self-government bodies. These assumptions will provide a basis for the solution to be adopted by the committee, Deputy Zakrzewski said.

Questions raised by newsmen referred to some specific issues of the role of law. Asked about the directions of changes in the law on passports, Deputy Surowiec replied that, for example, a more detailed decision will be provided for cases when the authorities refuse to give a passport.

In reply to other questions it was also stated that [words indistinct] several hundred persons are in hiding.

Answering a question raised by one of the foreign correspondents, Deputy Surowiec said the Sejm was informed about the use of weapons during the Lubin events (1982). Moreover, the committee for internal affairs and jurisdiction received preliminary results of inquiries already a few days after investigation had been commenced, he said. When the chief Military Prosecutor's Office finally ends its work, all the materials will be submitted to the committee for internal affairs and jurisdiction.

Session Resumes 23 March

LD231107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Excerpts] We now go over to our Sejm studio:

From the building on Wiejska Street, good morning. A few minutes after 0900 the Sejm resumed its debates.

The discussion on the draft bill of the 3-year plan -- which, I remind you, is being considered in the first reading -- and on the government's draft concerning anti-inflationary measures and a savings program is being continued.

The background for the discussion was yesterday's speech by Janusz Obodowski, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

Eighteen people have signed up to speak on this point of the agenda. Yesterday 4 people spoke; today, therefore, 14 deputies will take the floor.

Opening today's discussion, Deputy Wieslaw Czernik, PZPR, stated, among other things, that the 3-year plan and the government's anti-inflation and economy program contain a set of essential tasks which the government and party are undertaking in order to overcome the crisis. This is a set of tasks unpopular in many respects, but adopted for the protection of the community and not to act against it.

This does not mean that the submitted documents do not give rise to observations, doubts, and reservations. It is difficult, for example, to question the level -- determined in the draft 3-year plan -- of investments; yet the investment (?program) has been held up. Doubts are also raised by the feasibility of the program for the development of agriculture and construction. Also unconvincing is the way of treating regional economy.

The proposals for solutions in the anti-inflation and economy program correctly concentrate on limiting the influx of financial means to the enterprises. Independent of the program solutions, we must overcome the barriers originating in the attitudes of people, in bad habits, and in ways of doing things in the economy and daily life.

That was the gist of the speech by Deputy Wieslaw Czernik, PZPR. The discussion at the building on Wiejska Street continues. Further accounts will be given in our next bulletins.

## State Office Changes Reported

LD231404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] This is the Sejm studio. Hello. At the moment item seven on the agenda is being considered -- namely, changes in state offices.

Literally a second ago, on the proposal of the Sejm Presidium, the Sejm recalled General Mieczyslaw Moczar from the post of chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, with one vote against and five abstentions, and appointed Lieutenant General Tadeusz Hupalowski to this post with one abstention. As I have said, this agenda item on state office changes is in progress. I have also heard that Deputy Edward Duda has been recalled from the post of secretary of the Council of State at his own request and that Deputy Jerzy Szymanek has been appointed to replace him. We will report further changes in the next edition of the news.

Now, a brief review of what has happened during the last hour. The debate on economic subjects had ended. As you know, item four has been under discussion since yesterday. There was the first reading of the bill on the national 3-year plan -- the socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 -- and the government program for anti-inflation activities and the economy. After the discussion, in which 18 deputies took the floor, this bill was passed to the appropriate commissions. It will return to a plenary debate of the Sejm in several weeks after amendments have been worked out and deputies' views have been considered. As we have already said in our reports, a socioeconomic development plan encompassing several years is being reviewed for the first time.

Meanwhile, two new bills were adopted. We have two new acts, or rather amendments. A report of the Commissions for National Defense, for Labor and Social Affairs, and for legislative work concerning the government bill on amendments to the act on pension provisions for professional soldiers and their families was presented by reporting Deputy Bronislaw Owsianik. The Sejm passed the bill on amendments to the act on pension provisions for professional soldiers and their families.

Turning to the next item, item six, we heard a report from the Commissions for Labor and Social Affairs, for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and for legislative work concerning the government bill on amendments to the act on pension provisions for MO officers and their families. This amendment was also adopted unanimously by the Sejm.

Our next report will be at 1500.

AFP Reports Office Changes

NC231410 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 23 (AFP) -- General Mieczyslaw Moczar, president of Poland's powerful Supreme Control Commission, the NIK, handed his resignation to parliament today to take up his retirement. He will be 70 this year. In his place, parliament elected General Tadeusz Hupalowski, who until July 1981 was minister of administration, local economy and the environment.

Parliament also approved a reshuffle involving four ministers.

Major-General Wlodzmierz Oliwa, 59-year-old deputy defence minister, was appointed administration minister in place of Gen Hupalowski.

Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki, who announced he was "exhausted" by his duties, also resigned. He was replaced by the chief of the Central Committee's Agriculture Department, Stanislaw Ziemba, age 49.

The minister without portfolio in charge of trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek, was appointed minister of labor and wages, a post vacant for several months. He remains vice-president of the Ministerial Council for Cooperation with Trade Unions.

Another resignation was Minister of Materials Management Jan Antosik. He was replaced by Jerzy Wozniak, first deputy minister of metallurgy since 1978.

There were also two changes in the Council of State, the republic's collegial presidency. Council of State Secretary Edward Duda, who retired, was replaced by Jerzy Szymanek, and Council Member Krystyna Marszalek Mlynczyk was replaced by Henryk Stawski.

STATEMENT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POPE'S VISIT

LD231247 Warsaw PAP in English 1200 GMT 23 Mar 83

[PAP announcement]

[Text] Warsaw 23 March -- The POLISH PRESS AGENCY has been authorized to issue the following statement:

The President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, acting in the name of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic and in his own name, has invited John Paul II to pay another visit to Poland.

Taking into account suggestions expressed earlier by John Paul II, the date of the visit has been set for 16-22 June, 1983. The honorable visitor will travel to Warsaw, Teresin (Niepokalanow), Czestochowa (Jasna Gora), Poznan, Wroclaw, St Anna Mountain, Piekary Slaskie and Krakow.

Communique of Poland's Episcopate:

The Press Office of Poland's Episcopate begs to announce that the chairman of the Episcopate's plenary conference Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's primate, on behalf of that conference on March 9, 1983, sent to the holy father John Paul II an official letter in which he repeated the invitation and expressed thankfulness to his holiness for readiness to visit Poland and the church in our homeland. The holy father has granted the request of the primate and Poland's Episcopate and the expectations of the Polish society and will come to Poland, as announced, on 16 June this year. He will stay in our country till 22 June and will visit Warsaw, Teresin (Niepokalanow), Czestochowa (Jasna Gora), Poznan, Piekary Slaskie, Wroclaw, St Anna Mountain and Krakow.

Warsaw, 23 March, 1983

WALESA CONFERS WITH SOLIDARITY COLLEAGUES

PM221147 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Mar 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Walesa Confers With Several Former Solidarity Leaders"]

[Text] Mr Walesa conferred with several former Solidarity leadership members in Warsaw 19 March. This meeting, the first since the chairman of the dissolved trade union was released in November, was organized to coincide with a visit to the capital by Mr Walesa who had officially come from Gdansk to offer his good wishes to Cardinal Glemp on the occasion of his patron saint's day, Saint Joseph's Day. It was the second time since November that Mr Walesa had met with the primate. The content of the meeting (which lasted around 25 minutes) remained secret but it certainly related to the visit which the pope is in principle due to make to Poland in June. This visit, presented as definite both by the Catholic hierarchy and the authorities, and which was due to be announced at the Vatican 10 days ago, has still not been announced, apparently because of disagreements between the church and the government on its program. The second difficulty is that the authorities expect the bishops to appeal to the population for calm, and that demand is encountering both persistent demonstrations and the intentions expressed by Mr Walesa 9 March to take a "firmer" stance in the future.

In an interview with the Austrian daily DIE PRESS, the trade union leader has just advocated new forms of peaceful and specific protests (like the refusal to pay television license fees and the boycotting of some products), while stating that he hoped to meet with the pope during his visit and that he would "do everything in my power" to ensure that it can take place. In other words the former Solidarity leadership members intend to try to influence the current negotiations between the primate and General Jaruzelski on the papal visit, and it is probably in this context that their conversations Saturday should be placed. These conversations, apparently tolerated by the authorities, who could have broken them off or even prevented them, took place at the home of Mr Sila-Nowicki, one of the trade union's lawyers, and then at Saint Martin's Church, the most "committeed" parish in Warsaw. They lasted nearly 5 hours in all.

For their part the authorities announced Sunday that they had granted conditional freedom to 244 of the 268 political prisoners whose applications for a pardon were examined.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU222026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1983 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on Tuesday, March 22 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. During the meeting a report was examined on the economic-financial situation in the national economy as a whole in 1982, as resulting from a survey analysis.

The Executive Political Committee showed that the year 1982 had concluded with fine results in the consolidation of the achievements scored in the economic development of the country, the priority development of some sectors of activity, the faster progress of the country's own base of raw materials and energy, the reduction of the consumption of raw materials, fuel and energy, the superior capitalization of material resources and manpower. Special attention was paid to the strengthening of worker self-management and financial self-administration, the application of the new economic-financial mechanism, which bore positively on the rise in profitability, the improvement of financial results, the ensurance of a financial balance, and of money circulation within planned limits.

Considering that the results scored in 1982, in the adverse circumstances brought about by the world crisis, could have been even better, the Executive Political Committee criticized the shortfalls which led to the unfulfillment of some plan indicators and adopted a programme of measures to steadily improve the economic-financial activity, which will be submitted for debate and approval to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee also approved the report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in 1982.

Highlighting that the evolution of prices in 1982 virtually accorded with the level envisaged in the plan, the Executive Political Committee considered that the measures taken had provided for a substantiation of prices on the basis of production costs, for the correlation on economic principles of all categories of prices.

The ministries and the other central and local bodies were entrusted the task to take measures for a more sustained growth of production and for the reduction of costs, for the ensurance of inputs of farm products to the state stock and of goods sales to the population, according to the level and structure stipulated by the plan.

The Executive Political Committee requested that firm action should be taken to link the whole production activity -- both quantitatively and qualitatively -- to consumption requirements, as well as to integrally fulfil plan provision as far as services to the population are concerned.

A report was also examined regarding the stage of the application of the measures adopted by the RCP leadership for the achievement of a passage to the new working programme in mining units and it was also considered that all the necessary conditions existed for the programme of increasing production in the mining sector to be fulfilled and even overfulfilled.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed and approved the report on the number of members, composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31, 1982. The report on the activity carried on in 1982 by the party and state bodies and by the mass organizations for implementing the party cadre policy, the report on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people in 1982, the report on the international activity of the party and the state in 1982, and the guidelines in the foreign policy in 1983, and decided to submit them to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for debate.

## MINISTER EXPLAINS INCREASE IN DAILY COAL OUTPUT

AU221002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0837 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/3/1983 -- Last week Romania turned out the greatest daily coal production ever: 152,000 tons. Explaining the success, relevant Minister Ion Lazarescu noted that the plan for the last week was exceeded by more than 51,000 tons of coal, excess succeeded mostly by the Motru and Rovinari fields. Referring to the prospect of digging out 160 to 170 thousand tons of coal daily in 1983, the minister pointed out the Romanian miners to be resolved to take further action for improving their activity, for enhancing the coal production in order to contribute to the development of the base of energy and to the attainment of the country's self-sufficiency in point of energy.

## SCINTEIA VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY RESOURCES

AU171013 [Editoral Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 16 March carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by Ioan Erhan on "The Party Policy of Developing the Raw Materials and Energy Resources at the Current Stage." The article sums up Romania's general strategies in the energy sector, aimed basically at ensuring the country's self-reliance in the matter of energy; lists the resources for which production must increase; and emphasizes the need for political-educational activities to teach people to manage resources economically.

## RCP'S POPESCU MEETS W. BERLIN PARTY CHAIRMAN

AU222027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] West Berlin (AGERPRES) 22/3/1983 -- The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, now on a visit to West Berlin, upon the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, [SEW], were received on March 22 by Horst Schmitt, chairman of that party. The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Horst Schmitt.

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and preoccupations of the RCP and the SEW of West Berlin, as well as views on questions of the current international situation and of the communist and working-class movement. Satisfaction was expressed for the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties which have been decisively stimulated by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Horst Schmitt in November 1981. It was considered that the strengthening of those links were for the benefit of the two parties of the cause of progress, detente and understanding in Europe, peace in the world, in the intersts of peoples, of all progressive and democratic forces.

The interview passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

## BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR -- Bucharest AGERPRESS 18/3/1983 -- The second session of the Joint Government Commission on Cultural Collaboration Between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, held in Bucharest (March 17-18), examined the stage of the relations between the two countries in culture, education and science, and the development of collaboration in these sectors of activity. At the close of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission, Tamara Dobrin, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and Kurt Loffler, state secretary in the Ministry of Culture of the German Democratic Republic, signed the protocol of the session. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 18 Mar 83 AU]

TIKHONOV VISIT CONTINUES; ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Talks With Planinc

AU2215Z7 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] The official Soviet-Yugoslav talks have opened in Belgrade. At the beginning of the talks, Soviet Premier Tikhonov conveyed greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU, to the Yugoslav leadership and invited Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit the Soviet Union. In a very friendly and cordial atmosphere, views were exchanged on bilateral relations and the most important international problems. Branislav Canak reports:

The talks opened with a mutual exchange of information on the development of socioeconomic relations in the two countries. Premier Tikhonov informed his host about the main characteristics of the current situation in the Soviet economy and in this connection called attention to some limiting factors in an otherwise quite dynamic development. The Soviet premier spoke about the changes in the organization of the economy aimed at giving greater individuality to enterprises while retaining central planning. The greater part of today's talks was devoted to bilateral relations, which were favorably appraised by both sides. In this connection the foundations on which these relations are developing were mentioned, that is, primarily the principles incorporated in 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Statement. It was pointed out by both sides that these principles represent the lasting and irreplaceable foundations of the further stable growth of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

The economic relations between the two countries are appraised very favorably, and it was stressed that it is realistic to expect that planned trade valued at $32 billion for the current 5-year period will probably be exceeded. This year's trade program valued at nearly $7 billion is also expected to be fulfilled. It was stressed by both sides that economic cooperation should improve qualitatively in view of the unused possibilities in the spheres of specialization, production cooperation, joint actions in third markets, and other higher forms of economic cooperation.

Regarding future cooperation, at the conclusion of the visit of Soviet Premier Tikhonov, a document will be signed outlining the directions of long-term economic cooperation as well as the basic principles of this cooperation and the direction of the activity within it. The fields of energy, including nuclear energy, utilization of robotics in industry, and the development of corresponding technology and electronics should have an important place in future cooperation. The scientific-technical cooperation was highly appraised by both sides and the need for its further development, especially in the fields of the agroindustrial complex, food industry, building industry, transportation, and machine-building industry, was emphasized.

In the part of the talks devoted to the current world situation, the two sides stated their views, which show points of contact in relation to many issues despite the different positions and roles of the two countries in international relations. Both sides concluded that the current world situation is seriously burdened by threats to peace, violations of the rights of peoples to their independent and free development, and the arms race, facts which confront the world community with the serious and responsible tasks of taking the appropriate steps to stop this unfavorable development of the situation. It was emphasized that it is necessary to reach an agreement as soon as possible on limiting or reducing the arms potential, especially the nuclear weapons potential.

It was also pointed out in the talks that in Europe, it is necessary to begin real disarmament as soon as possible primarily in the sphere of missile weapons, but also in the sphere of conventional weapons.

In the talks on the complex of disarmament problems, the Yugoslav side stressed that it supports all those initiatives which contribute to disarmament regardless of where they come from. For this reason, it was pointed out, Yugoslavia has accepted the Soviet initiatives in this direction with interest and has appraised them as positive and useful initiatives which should be seriously considered. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, emphasized that Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, welcomes all measures which lead to halting the arms race and also views in this manner the latest proposals made at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries in Prague in January. Milka Planinc informed Nikolay Tikhonov about the results of the just concluded Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi. The Soviet side welcomed the role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle against the growing threats to world peace and in favor of changes in the unsettled international economic relations. In this connection support was also expressed for the further efforts which the nonaligned countries will make in these fields.

Balkan cooperation was also discussed. It was pointed out that Yugoslavia is very interested in developing cooperation in the Balkans as well as in transforming this region into a zone of peace and cooperation and thereby into a demilitarized zone. The connection between the security of the Balkan region and the security of Europe, and especially the security of the Mediterranean, was also underlined.

The talks between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov will continue on Thursday.

Dinner Toasts

LD230224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, arranged a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade in honor of Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

During the dinner, which passed in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, toasts were exchanged.

Addressing her guest, Milka Planinc stated, among other things:

"It is a particular pleasure for me, Comrade Chairman, to greet you and your associates most sincerely and to wish you a warm welcome and pleasant stay in our country.

"The ties of friendship and cooperation between our peoples have strong and deep roots in history, particularly since the Great October Revolution. They grew even firmer throughout the epic struggle and sacrifices of the peoples of our countries during the liberation war against the fascist conquerors.

"We are pleased, esteemed Comrade Tikhonov, that during your short stay you will witness the friendly feelings which all our nations and nationalities foster towards the peoples of the Soviet Union. You will also become acquainted with some of the achievements of our working people in the construction of a socialist self-managing society, with our successes and with the difficulties which we are overcoming.

"In your visit, Comrade Chairman, we see an expression of our joint efforts and readiness to further develop and enrich mutual relations and comprehensive cooperation. which is successful in all areas, in the interest of our peoples and of peace and socialism in the world. I would particularly like to stress that in the development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, we are following the thoughts and work of Josip Broz Tito, who for many long years nurtured cooperation with the USSR and made a great personal contribution to the friendship between our two countries. We consider that the conditions exist for us to further promote the friendship and cooperation of our countries on the principles of independence, equality, sovereignty, noninterference and mutual respect, and trust. These principles, which are contained in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955, the Moscow Statement of 1956 and in other documents adopted at meetings of the top leaders of our two countries, represent an irreplaceable basis for stable relations and fruitful cooperation. They were ratified again on the occasion of the latest meetings held by Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Comrade Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Continuing her toast, Milka Planinc said that significant results have been achieved in all areas of cooperation. Cooperation between our republics, provinces, and cities has brought the nations and nationalities of the SFRY and the USSR closer together and in many fields opened up new and concrete possibilities for the further development of relations. Many of our sociopolitical organizations are cooperating very successfully. Cooperation is fruitful in the areas of culture, science, and education, enriching both of us with the spiritual and cultural achievements and creative values of the peoples of our two countries.

Continuing, Milka Planinc said:

"It is my pleasure to stress that economic cooperation between our countries is developing successfully. The high level of commodity exchange achieved represents a solid foundation for the further promotion and qualitative improvement of the cooperation between the economies of our countries. We consider, furthermore, that good conditions have been created here and that interest exists on both sides for moving in the direction of more substantial forms of economic cooperation, such as cooperation and specialization in many economic spheres, new and more varied forms of cooperation and, what is particularly important, their establishment on a long-term basis. We expect that this will contribute to the stability and harmony of the entire range of our economic relations and to their further expansion.

"Broad and intensive activity is under way in our country to realize the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and, in particular, the program of economic stabilization. We are firmly oriented towards overcoming our difficulties with our own forces. We have all the necessary sociopolitical, economic, and cadre potentials for realizing this. With this aim, the LCY and the Yugoslav working class is taking decisive action for the further development of socialist self-management and the delegate political system and for the further strengthening of the brotherhood, unity, and equality of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

"The working people of our country attentively follow and are sincerely pleased at the successes which the peoples of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the CPSU, are achieving in their creative work in the area of social, economic, scientific, cultural, and forms of development of the USSR.

"I am sure that the prospects for cooperation and development of relations between our two countries can be considered good and full of optimism. The results achieved so far bear witness to this.

"If certain differences appear along the way -- differences in approach on some bilateral or international questions, this being a normal phenomenon considering the specific natures of the internal development and international positions of our countries -- I am sure that we will accept them and overcome them."

Milka Planinc then said that people throughout the world are deeply concerned over the deepening crisis in international relations and disturbed by the dangers threatening peace and security. Yugoslavia sees as the only way out of this difficult international situation the urgent renewal of detente and a return to the policy of negotiations. The process of relaxation can only be lasting and complete if it embraces all areas and all problems of the present-day world and if all countries and peoples are equally involved in it. Universal detente is the imperative of the present moment.

Milka Planinc then said:

"Peace and security in the world are very seriously threatened by the existence of numerous crisis centers and open conflicts. The policy of force, interference, pressure, intervention and aggression is the basic cause of these crises. Nonaligned Yugoslavia has always offered support to the victims of pressures and aggression. The Middle East is still one of the most dangerous crisis points in the world as a result of the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel against neighboring Arab countries, especially against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The African Continent is also exposed to increased pressures from outside and as a result of this to the deepening of old crisis situations in the south of Africa and the opening up of new ones. We are particularly concerned at the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, countries friendly to us, in which everyone loses and no one gains. We want hostilities to cease as soon as possible and talks on peace to begin. In other parts of the world as well -- Asia and Latin America -- crisis points and conflicts are becoming worse. Yugoslavia will call for an end to this dangerous development in the frameworks of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

"The worsening situation is reflected in Europe as well. We are convinced that the negative developments on our continent can and must stop. The CSCE Conference in Madrid offers the chance for new stimuli to be given to the process towards European security and cooperation, and in this connection an agreement on the convening of a conference on the strengthening of trust, security, and disarmament in Europe is of particular importance. Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe, will therefore make every effort towards the successful completion of this meeting.

"The nuclear and conventional arms race is taking on frightening proportions and threatens peace with the outbreak of war conflicts with unforeseeable consequences. It is therefore understandable that the policy of confrontation and rivalry, along with the production of new generations of nuclear and other weapons, is encountering increasingly broad and stronger resistance from the peoples of the world. Yugoslavia does not accept the arms race as a means of establishing balance and security, but rather resolutely comes out for an end to the arms race and for real disarmament. Calling for the realization of the UN program of disarmament, we support all initiatives and proposals which realistically increase the prospects for the realization of these aims.

"We are carefully following the initiatives the Soviet Government and the CPSU are making along the lines of relaxation of international tension and examination of current international problems. The orientation of resolving open problems by means of negotiations has encountered a positive response from our working people.

We received with respect and understanding the recent appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the parliaments, governments, parties, and peoples of the world. We assess this appeal and the most recent initiatives and proposals of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU, as positive and useful and consider that they should be examined with due attention and seriousness.

"Lasting and effective peace and security can only be achieved with the full involvement of the entire international community, and in this respect the further strengthening of the role, democratization, and efficiency of the existing mechanisms of international negotiating within the frameworks of the United Nations is of particular importance.

"Developments in recent years have confirmed that the problems of developing countries and the widening of the gap between economically developed and underdeveloped countries constitute one of the most serious causes of instability in the world. Surmounting these problems is the only way of escape from the world social and economic crisis. This is in the interest of us all. We believe that global negotiations are the best framework for the solution of global international economic problems. The forthcoming Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade presents a possibility for the start of a process of multilateral efforts to find a way out of the recent crisis.

"The Nonaligned Movement, as an independent and nonbloc force engaged in the struggle for the building of new and democratic international political and economic relations, and to which the SFRY belongs, is making its contribution to ending the present unfavorable world tension. The Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries which just ended in New Delhi once again showed firm resolve and unity with regard to the necessity of taking urgent action for the more rapid and fundamental resolution of the accumulated problems in the world. In the framework of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia will not spare its efforts to contribute to the peace, cooperation, security, and progress of the international community.

"I am sure that your visit and the talks we are holding will make a new contribution to the promotion of friendly relations between our two countries and will constitute a new stimulus in our mutual striving to develop our friendship and cooperation in accordance with the interests of our peoples, peace, and socialism."

Expressing gratitude for the invitation to Yugoslavia and for his warm welcome, the Soviet premier said, among other things, in his toast:

"The friendly atmosphere in which our meeting has taken place confirms the closeness of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, whose friendship has well-known traditions. Our peoples have fought more than once against a common enemy for the just cause of freedom and independence, for the victory of revolution. The Soviet people will always remember the names of Yuguslav volunteers -- internationalists, the participants in the Great October Revolution. We will never forget our common struggle during World War II in which Soviet and Yugoslav soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder to achieve victory our fascism.

"We are completely convinced that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are being built today on the sure basis of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, proven through practice. Our joint readiness to further develop and strengthen the comprehensive relations between the USSR and SFRY and between the CPSU and LCY was reconfirmed last November in Moscow at the meeting held by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with Comrade Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Comrade Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"Fruitful cooperation is developing between our countries. It embraces various areas -- politics, economics, science and technology, and culture. Exchanges of delegations and visits of party and state leaders and contacts between social organizations have become commonplace in our mutual relations. Relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav republics and provinces become closer daily.

"All this has produced good results. Trade between our countries is constantly growing. This is particularly important when we take into consideration the difficulties in international economic relations. The Soviet Union offers economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of enterprises in the SFRY, while Yugoslav builders raise industrial and other facilities in the USSR. In a word, Soviet-Yugoslav relations are fruitful and suit the interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

"I would like to stress that the Soviet Union will build its relations with Socialist Yugoslavia so that they develop along the tested path of friendship and cooperation and so that they suit the interests of the struggle for social progress and peace in the world. As can be seen from your toast, esteemed Comrade Planinc, this is also the wish of the Yugoslav leadership, and this means that relations between the USSR and SFRY have good prospects. Our talks also show that these prospects can be fulfilled in a constructive and fundamental form."

Continuing his toast, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed that the phase through which the world is passing today demands exceptional responsibility, because the threats to peace and the whole of mankind have increased. Tikhonov then said:

"In this worrying situation it is particularly important that all forces which struggle for peace, the strengthening of security, and improvement of international relations should be very active. All countries -- developed and developing, large and small -- are responsible for the fate of peace and the very survival of mankind."

According to Tikhonov, the main task in the struggle for the removal of the danger of war is to end the arms race and move towards disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. The year 1983 can be decisive for the fate of Europe, and not just Europe alone.

Continuing his toast, the Soviet premier stressed: "Taking as a starting point the interest of peace and security, the Soviet Union proposes either that there be no medium-range nuclear or tactical weapons in Europe at all, or that all medium-range arms in this region be reduced by more than two-thirds. Led by the interests of peace, the socialist countries have made a proposal on concluding an agreement on mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between member states of the Warsaw Pact and the countries of NATO. To the same end the socialist countries have set in motion a new initiative in Vienna which makes possible the finding of a way out of the deadlock which has been artificially created by the Western partners in the negotiations on reducing the armed forces and weapons in central Europe and the soonest possible start to a reduction in the level of military confrontation.

"The Soviet Union has also responded positively to the Swedish proposal on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe and has supported the ideas of creating a non-nuclear zone in Northern Europe and the Balkans and of turning the Mediterranean Sea into a zone of peace and cooperation."

Tikhonov then stated that the USSR has no pretentions to a monopoly in strengthening peace. On the contrary, in presenting its proposals in the search for the best solution to the urgent problems of today, the USSR is always ready to consider constructive and honest initiatives by others. The Soviet Union does everything in its power to make reason prevail in international affairs.

"We are convinced," Tikhonov stressed, "that with the joint efforts of peace-loving forces the plunging of the world into catastrophe can be halted and an improvement in the situation guaranteed together with the strengthening of international security."

Continuing, the Soviet premier said:

"We have respect for the Nonaligned Movement, which was founded more than 20 years ago right here in Belgrade. It plays an increasingly constructive role in strengthening peace and international security, in removing crisis situations and in the defense of the independence of states and peoples which have freed themselves from colonialism and slavery. We welcome this direction of the movement which was clearly manifested at the seventh summit in New Delhi.

"The Soviet people are well aware of Yugoslavia's efforts to secure peace, the relaxation of tension, and the strengthening of international cooperation. We have high regard for Yugoslavia's positive attitude toward the Soviet peace initiatives.

"I am pleased to say that on basic questions of war and peace and the struggle for disarmament, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia find a common language, and we hope that mutual understanding and joint action on these questions will continue to develop and strengthen. In those situations when differences in approaches in individual problems exist between us, it is important that we do not lose sight of the most important things which unite our countries.

"Today we have considered in detail questions of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in various areas; we have exchanged ideas on a number of international problems and on the measures which must be taken in order that relations between states pursue their normal course, which is so necessary for all countries. These talks, I am sure, will contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to the advantage of our peoples and in the interest of peace in the world."

The dinner was attended by a large number of representatives of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life.

This afternoon Soviet Premier Tikhonov visited Avala where he first laid a wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Soldier and then on the Monument to Soviet War Veterans.

Later the visitor from Moscow planted a tree of peace in the Park of Friendship at the confluence of the River Sava and the Danube.

## Visit to Zagreb

LD230919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Zagreb, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Zagreb this morning.

At Zagreb airport the prominent guest was welcomed by Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Milan Rukavina-Sain, vice president of the Croat Assembly; Marijana Cuculic, member of the Croat Executive Council; Bogdan Tomasic, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Zagreb Town Assembly; and other personalities were also present at the arrival.

During his 1-day stay in the Croatian capital, Nikolay Tikhonov will visit the complex organization of associated labor "Rade Koncar" and will hold talks with a delegation of the Croat Assembly's Executive Council. Tikhonov will also meet Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

BORBA Commentary

AU221430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 83 p 2

[Dusan Cukic commentary: "Continuity of Cooperation"]

[Text] A tradition of good relations, successful cooperation on an equal basis, political understanding and friendship is being continued, regardless of the fact that understandable differences in views may exist. Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will be in Belgrade beginning today on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The dialogue of the premiers and the talks that will follow are awaited with extraordinary attention not only because the Yugoslav-Soviet meetings at the highest level have always been important; this time one must take into account the overall grave international situation, the existence of a number of hotbeds of crisis and a dangerous confrontation of the big powers in their contest to make arms, a lingering death of the very necessary detente in Europe, and the general world economic crisis.

The meeting is taking place, on the other hand, after the nonaligned summit and the reaffirmation of the original principles of the movement in which and with which our country is also offering a visible contribution to the relaxation of tension in the international fields, the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and reasonableness at the negotiating table, a peaceful dialogue, and the solving of all disputes without the use of force, outside interference, or military intervention.

The tested rule of full consideration and respect for the positions of partners, cemented in the well-known documents of Belgrade 1955 and Moscow 1956 and with fresh impetuses imparted to it in the many subsequent contacts between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev, has been preserved as an incentive and an example of how successful cooperation may be implemented between countries whose role in the world scene differs and whose views, therefore, also differ on some matters. However, this never had to be an obstacle to a full understanding and consideration of one's approaches; a friendly dialogue on the differences has always only contributed -- regardless of the existence of so-called disputed questions -- to a deepening of relations and the finding of new ways to higher quality cooperation in all fields of daily life.

There is no doubt that this time in Belgrade, just as last year during the meeting of Petar Stambolic and Mitja Ribicic with Yuriy Andropov in Moscow, the basic principles will be confirmed and the successful friendly links and the traditional high quality partnership between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union will be once again confirmed.

The bilateral relations between the two countries have been successfully developing in all fields. In the past 5 years, for instance, the volume of trade exceeded $32 billion in the clearing account. The businessmen of the two countries are very satisfied, although on the other hand it is correct that there still exists some unutilized room in enriching cooperation and specialization and joint ventures in so-called third markets. In this respect it is expected -- considering the political harmony of old standing -- that larger concrete moves in the automobile and food industries, agriculture, and the construction industry will be made.

It should be pointed out that very good results have been achieved in the past few years by cooperation in scientific, technical, and cultural fields, and meetings of twin cities and contacts of the several republics and provinces have a special role in interpreting the specific traits on both sides.

Viewed in this general way, one concludes that the relations of the two countries are very favorable and that the present situation is a guarantee for the future; Premier Tikhonov's visit to Belgrade will contribute to it, it is believed. The official meetings with the representatives of the LCY -- considering that the Moscow guest is also a member of the top Soviet party leadership -- will be an opportunity for a frank exchange of opinions and for establishing closer and more concrete contacts at the highest level in this field.

The dialogue in Belgrade, just as the visit by the Soviet delegation to some other places in our country, will obviously be multifarious and will serve the mutual desire to contribute jointly to better understanding. There can be no doubt that continued meetings at a high level have always given a special imprint to it -- which is evident from the many years' practice of the two countries -- confirming the indisputable principles and in this way eliminating possible erroneous calculations or assessments, regardless of what side they emanate from and the intentions behind them.

Therefore, there is every reason to believe that the arrival of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the talks he will have with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other high Yugoslav personages, will be another link in the chain of general endeavors to help -- through the enrichment of the cooperation between the two countries on the accepted starting points -- peace and reasonableness befitting mankind prevail on our planet in these stormy times.

'NARROW SELECTIVITY' OF USSR REPORTING ON DELHI

AU191654 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 11 March on page 3 carries a 600-word report from Moscow by its permanent correspondent R. Bajalski reviewing the Soviet information media reporting on the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries. Bajalski asserts that "the great publicity accorded to the nonaligned summit" by the Soviet media "can be considered as an expression of the realistic Soviet recognition and assessments that the strength and influence of nonbloc countries represent a very significant global factor in international relations which must be taken into account." However, at the same time, in selecting the summit speeches on which they report, the Soviet media "are not guided by the criterion of presenting a cross-section of everything important said at the summit but rather, select only what the Soviet Union wants to hear," Bajalski says. Thus, following the media reports on the speeches by Fidel Castro and Indira Gandhi on the opening day of the summit, the same media "once again accorded the incomparably greatest publicity to Fidel Castro's speech" in their reports on the second day of the summit. During the first 4 days of the summit, "the Soviet information media avoided mention of the speeches by many heads of states or governments, including the speech by Petar Stambolic." Commenting on this "narrow selectivity" in Soviet reports, Bajalski says that "the voices of the overwhelming majority of the summit's participants against interference and all forms of pressures, against hegemonism, domination, and the policy of force and against the bloc rivalry and expansion of zones of interest are insufficiently heard" in Soviet media. The media have not engaged in any polemics with any of the speeches made in New Delhi but, in the evening television programs, the reporters "regularly 'allude' to some kind of 'forces' which, 'under the influence of the imperialist circles' continue to try to 'turn' the discussion at the summit in some direction." But not being told what the forces involved are, the public is left to use its imagination, Bajalski concludes.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 March on page 2 carries another 750-word report from Moscow by R. Bajalski.

Noting that in its commentary on 13 March, Moscow PRAVDA calls the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi a "'forum of peace and hope,'" Bajalski points out that "the Soviet inclination toward nonaligned countries is most frequently explained by the fact that the Nonaligned Movement is constantly 'proving' or 'manifesting' -- what it did also in New Delhi -- its devotion to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and war. The so-called everyday propaganda finds it difficult to renounce this routine approach even though this has as much meaning -- and has had it for a long time now -- as if someone paid tribute, for instance, to any of the socialist countries because it 'continues to prove' its loyalty to socialism."

Bajalski reports that the Soviet reporters and commentators have also used the New Delhi summit for "settling scores with Washington," by reporting, for instance, that the "'special group'" of American diplomats which arrived in New Delhi to work among the summit delegates failed in its "'main'" intention, that is, "'to pull the movement to one side and draw it into the disputes over artificially blown-up problems.'" All in all, "the Soviet press has given noticeable publicity to everything in the New Delhi discussion that had an anti-American intonation. On the basis of the information about the nonaligned summit published here, the Soviet public has been able to gain the impression that the Soviet-American political struggle had a very important place in New Delhi." Reporting on the political document adopted by the nonaligned summit, the Soviet media "have failed to report the nonaligned summit's views on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, that is, the need for the independence and autonomy of those countries to be confirmed through political solutions and the withdrawal of foreign forces from their territories," Bajalski concludes.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER VIEWS TRADE WITH THIRD WORLD

AU191952 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 83 p 6

[Report by Dara Vucinic, Jasna Kesic, Djoko Kesic]

[Summary] At the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today [9 March], the delegates heard a speech by Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Yugoslavia's Cooperation With Developing Countries, who introduced a report by the Federal Executive Council on economic and scientific and technical cooperation with developing countries in 1982.

Stajner pointed out that the Federal Assembly resolution of 1973 set the foundations for the promotion of economic cooperation with nonaligned and other developing countries. "The correctness of this orientation was confirmed by the results in 1982, when exports to the developing countries were increased 8 percent while overall exports generally stagnated. An increase of 10 percent was also achieved in the field of capital investment work so that the economic relations with the developing countries were the part of our economic cooperation with foreign countries that grew the most." This contributed significantly to the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

The present growth is still insufficient to reach the target of 26 percent of overall economic relations with foreign countries in 1985. The figure was 12 to 13 percent some 10 years ago and 17 percent in 1982. "However, this now represents stagnation, for the share has not further increased for years."

Trade with developing countries reached a surplus for the first time since 1982, and the share of these countries in overall Yugoslav exports exceeded 20 percent, amounting to $2.13 billion. The imports from these countries were 24 percent below those of the previous year. Highly finished manufactured goods account for 80 to 85 percent of Yugoslav exports to these countries, but 90 percent of imports are raw materials and food, crude oil imports alone accounting for 80 percent.

"More radical changes are necessary in import policy, for the present structure in the long run will become a limiting factor of the further development of economic cooperation with these countries."

Construction work carried out in the developing countries in 1982 was estimated at about $1.8 billion and it employed about 30,000 Yugoslav workers. This accounted for 75 to 80 percent of such Yugoslav activities abroad. Contracts have been concluded for over $15 billion in the face of sharp international competition, including a $120 million contract for housing and a $150 million contract for seashore protection in Kuwait, a $300 million dam in Algeria and a $380 million railroad line in Nigeria. Our contractors have gained a good reputation, but only 10-12 percent of the value of these contracts is spent on our equipment and materials.

"One of the problems is the collection of payments from some of the developing countries. This should be considered when contracts are concluded. If difficulties nevertheless arise because of the objective situation of some of the developing countries, solutions must be found through agreement and through payments in goods which are needed by our economy and our market, if trade can thus be made easier."

Foreign trade missions have been established in only 34 developing countries and they mostly restrict themselves to conventional trade, neglecting marketing and higher forms of cooperation. Our country is particularly underrepresented in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 29 countries of the region, there are only 10 permanent trade agencies and 2 bank offices.

In the discussion which followed the introductory report on cooperation with developing countries, Miran Mejak, delegate of Slovenia, said that the importance of this cooperation is well known, but "we have not yet found proper solutions to how economic cooperation with these countries could be better pursued." We should join in the development programs of these countries, for the policy of exporting manufactures in order to import raw materials is of very short duration.

Berislav Sefer, delegate of Croatia, said that "cooperation with these countries should be a long-term strategy in which there should be absolutely no vacillation."

Several questions were also asked at the chamber session today about crude oil imports and tourism, and they will be answered by the Federal Executive Council at the next session.

ASSEMBLY BODIES DISCUSS BUDGET, ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU221756 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Summary] At their joint session today, the SFRY Assembly Committee for the Federal Budget, the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations and the Commission for Legislation discussed the proposed amendments to the law on surpluses of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities. The Federal Executive Council has proposed to limit the growth of public and communal spending to 11 percent as compared with last year. In this connection, Rado Rotar, delegate from Slovenia, pointed out that this proposal of the Federal Executive Council is contrary to the economic resolution for 1981 which provides for a 13 percent increase in public and communal spending. Dragutin Grupesic, deputy federal secretary for finance, replied by pointing out that in 1982 the budget revenues of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities in social activities amounted to a total of 892 billion dinars, for an increase of 26 percent over their 1981 revenues.

In conclusion, the delegates and the Federal Executive Council agreed to limit the increase in public and general spending to 11 percent. But the delegates demanded an exemption from this limitation for pensions, children's allowances, social assistance and some other forms of spending related to personal incomes. The Federal Executive Council rejected this demand.

The Federal Executive Council has submitted to the SFRY Assembly its latest analysis of economic trends at the beginning of the year. Olivija Rusovac reports:

According to the analysis of the Federal Executive Council, in the first 2 months of this year the industrial production declined by 0.3 percent as compared with the same period last year. The largest decline has been noted in the textile, rubber and some other processing industries. The coal-mining industry increased its output by nearly 14 percent and the production of iron ore, stone and sand increased by approximately the same percentage. The food industry's production declined by nearly 13 percent as compared with January 1982. The example of the textile industry best illustrates frequent subjective reasons for the decline in production: In December 1982 the import of 40,000 tons of cotton was approved, but the necessary business arrangements for this import have not been completed to date. The industrial production difficulties are further exacerbated by the fact that there are virtually no stocks of producer goods and raw materials.

In January the supply of crude oil even exceeded the plans, but now the situation in this respect is again very unfavorable. Only 50 percent of the planned quantities of crude oil have been imported from the convertible currency area, and the oil-refining industry has underfulfilled its plans by 19 percent. This situation is a consequence of slowness in providing the necessary dinar and foreign exchange funds for the imports of crude oil, oil products and coking coal. Nearly $49 million has been allotted for imports of crude oil for 2 months, whereas $120 million are needed monthly for a regular supply. As regards agriculture, it is known that there is a shortage of $27 million for imports of mineral fertilizers needed for the wheat sown in the fall.

In the first 2 months, overall exports increased by only 5.6 percent. The fact that exports to the convertible currency area alone increased by 20.7 percent is due to the fact that the payments for the ships delivered last year were received this year. Not counting these payments, exports increased by only 1.3 percent.

An accelerated increase in prices continued in the first 2 months. Retail prices increased by 3.8 percent and the cost of living by 6.4 percent.

BTA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SFRY LIVING STANDARD

AU211520 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 18 Mar 83 p 6

[BTA correspondent Stefan Stanchev from Belgrade: "Concern About the Standard of Living"]

[Text] Inflation in Yugoslavia throughout the first months of the year and its impact on the working people's standard of living were discussed yesterday at a session of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation and at the Council of the Federal Prices Community. If we judge from today's newspaper reports, the statements at these sessions seem to have been sharp and the conclusions drawn full of concern.

Yugoslav citizens began to buy flour, meat, and milk products, as well as newspapers, at higher prices this month, while the television subscription fees have also increased.

The prices of other goods and public services are expected to increase in the near future as well. According to data announced at the aforementioned meetings, the level of retail prices during the first 3 months of 1983 will be 9.5 percent higher than they were in December 1982, while living expenses will be 12.6 percent higher. The speakers who addressed the aforementioned sessions have reportedly stressed that in January and February 1983 the increase in these expenses was basically due to an increase in food prices, which represents 90 percent of the general price increase. At yesterday's meetings measures were adopted to alleviate the results of the increase in expenses for at least some groups of the population making lower wages. However, as the daily BORBA states, the question is, who will provide the means for the implementation of these measures.

## REGULATIONS ON PERSONAL IMPORTS RELAXED

AU181025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 83 p 12

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 Mar -- A new Federal Executive Council regulation which comes into force on 25 March will amend the personal import regulations adopted last October. In addition to their personal effects, Yugoslav and foreign citizens will be able to import goods valued up to 5,000 dinars five times a year, paying the usual customs duties. The goods imported will be entered on a special page in Yugoslav passports.

Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad and sailors will, in addition, be allowed to import goods valued up to 25,000 dinars once a year. The prohibition on imports of appliances has also been lifted, which means that our workers abroad will be able once a year to import, for instance, a video recorder.

An unlimited number of packages to the value of 1,500 dinars each may be received by mail from abroad, subject to the payment of customs duties. There is no restriction on medicines received by mail from abroad if a medical prescription is shown, and no customs duty will have to be paid in the future.

The latest regulation also eases up on imports by people who return home from a period working abroad. They will be allowed to import household appliances, including up to two television sets, to a total value of 500,000 dinars, provided the goods are imported within 6 months after a person's return to Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav citizens who have worked abroad at least 24 months in the past 3 years are allowed to import instruments of work up to the value of 800,000 dinars within 3 years of their return to Yugoslavia. Spare parts may be imported by private craftsmen and farmers without any limits regarding their value or quantity. Production materials may be imported in proportion to the number of workers employed. If a private craftsman works alone, he may annually import production materials worth 150,000 dinars; if he employs 1 or 2 workers, 200,000 dinars; 3 or 4 workers, 250,000 dinars; and if more than 4 workers, 300,000 dinars.

Contractual work organizations may import whatever they need, without restriction, within 3 years of their formation. Customs duties will, of course, be payable on all these imports, but the duty-free limit for imports of equipment by private craftsmen and farmers has been increased to 200,000 dinars.

## NEW PRESIDENCY SECRETARY GENERAL APPOINTED

LD231104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia has appointed Muhamed Berberovic, a Federal Conference Presidency member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and a Central Committee member of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the new secretary general of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Muhamed Berberovic was born in 1936 in Ljubinje. He has performed prominent social and political functions in republican (Bosnia-Herzegovina) and federal bodies and organizations. Berberovic has been a member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and a member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Hitherto Presidency of Yugoslavia Secretary General Vuko Dragasevic has been appointed the new Yugoslav ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

MILITARY SERVICE TERM NOT TO BE SHORTENED

AU221749 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Delegates of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber have discussed possibilities for shortening the military service term on the basis of a report by the Federal Executive Council. The possibilities for shortening the military service term have also been exhaustively discussed by the assemblies of all republics and provinces, and the public has also shown an interest in a possible shortening of the military service term. Mijusko Tomic reports on the session of the Committee for National Defense:

It is the view of the Federal Executive Council that, judging from all the available evidence, the necessary conditions do not exist in the present situation for reducing the military service term from 15 to 12 months. It was pointed out that all factors thay may affect the length of the military service term would be constantly monitored and that the combat readiness and the efficiency of overall solutions would be primarily considered in this connection. The Federal Secretariat for National Defense is preparing a new analysis of the duration of the military service term, and the appropriate solutions will be proposed on the basis of this analysis and in accordance with the existing situation.

In the discussion held today, several factors were pointed out which very strongly affect the length of the military service term. Several delegates called attention to the military-political situation in the world and its repercussions on the security of small and nonaligned countries. The arms race is constantly intensifying, the use of special warfare continues and therefore the possibility of sudden aggression against any country can never be excluded.

In this connection, according to the explanations by the representative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, it is impossible to accept certain views that actual training lasts 6 months and that, during the remaining months of the term, soldiers are bored. The factor of training and the factor of combat readiness are one whole. It was stated that the obligations of the soldiers who have completed the military training are great. In fact, there is too much work. The soldiers train during their entire military service term.

It should be noted that the existing provisions of the law enable Yugoslavia's Presidency to reduce the military service term by 3 months for the individual age classes or the individual contingents of soldiers if it is in the interests of the country's defense and the combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army to permit such a reduction. Under the same conditions, the federal secretary for national defense may also order the release of the individual contingents of soldiers from their military service up to 30 days prior to the expiration of their term of service.

SERBIAN BODIES ADOPT DEFENSE INSPECTION REPORT

AU201744 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] Belgrade 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- At their joint session today (presided over by Nikola Ljubicic), the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Council for National Defense of the Presidency

of the Socialist Republic of Serbia discussed the report by the General National Defense Inspectorate of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense on the state of the all-people's defense preparations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The General National Defense Inspectorate has reviewed the state of the all-people's defense preparations in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, and other self-managing organizations and the organs of sociopolitical communities and intercommunal regional communities as well as the combat readiness of territorial defense units and staffs. It has been concluded that significant results have been achieved in strengthening and raising the level of defense readiness and all-people's defense preparations in the republic and that considerable material resources have been invested in developing all-people's defense.

The committee and the council adopted the General Inspectorate's report and determined the tasks and measures for further perfecting and strengthening all-people's defense in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

CKREBIC SPEAKS AT SERBIAN LC CONFERENCE

AU211753 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 83 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] A conference of presidents of the communal committees of the League of Communists of Serbia was held in the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia yesterday. Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, spoke at the conference on the immediate tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the conclusions of the fifth session of the LCY Central Committee and the seventh session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

In his speech, Dusan Ckrebic paid special attention to current political, social, and economic problems. He pointed out, it was announced, that the League of Communists must adopt an active and offensive attitude toward significant ideopolitical problems and occurrences which are manifested in the daily life of our society and that it must improve unified ideopolitical actions to resolutely combat all the tendencies which attempt to question the basis positions of our revolution. The struggle against nationalism, anarcholiberalism, dogmatic-bureaucratic and other reactionary and anti-self-managing forces must not cease for a moment. It must be resolute and without compromise. Ckrebic particularly stressed that we must fight nationalism with all our strength, quite concretely in all the communities where it appears, unmasking it through constant ideopolitical activities to clearly name its protagonists. This is a continuing task of the League of Communists. For this struggle, the League of Communists must ensure, with its resolute involvement, the support of our entire community.

Ckrebic stressed that it is indispensable that the League of Communists conduct a constant offensive ideological action so that we may defend and further enhance the self-managing position and the constitutional rights of our working people, the peoples and nationalities. He called on the members and all the League of Communists organizations to reexamine their work self-critically, to resolutely shed shortcomings, passivity, and cases of opportunism in the ideopolitical struggle, to improve ideologically and to mobilize all their forces in practical actions.

Speaking about the immediate tasks in implementing the conclusions of the Seventh Session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, Dusan Ckrebic pointed out that in solving the current problems in information activities, the efforts of all social subjects should be united in the SAWP.

The Communists engaged in SAWP organs and SAWP activities are therefore obliged to assume full responsibility for the development of self-managing relations in information activities and for the enhancement of social influence in public media and, on the basis of the document adopted, they are obliged to set concrete tasks and begin realizing them as soon as possible.

KOSOVO COMMUNES DISCUSS, PUNISH DEMONSTRATORS

AU191548 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Summary] The League of Communists political aktiv in Vitaj Commune [Kosovo] held a meeting to discuss the political security situation in this commune and the Communists' future tasks. It was stated that the political situation is good, but that hostile slogans still appear from time to time and pamphlets have been distributed in some areas such as the secondary school in Vitaj. It was also stated that further action should be taken to prevent Serb and Montenegrin emigration.

The representatives of the self-management organs and the secretaries of the League of Communists basic organizations in the primary schools and the Ramiz Sadiku Secondary School Center of Rahovec Commune also discussed the situation and recent hostilities. It was emphasized that despite "the struggle against all weaknesses and especially against Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the educational process, there has been too much indifference and negligence in raising the ideological level of teachers, as well as opportunism and other weaknesses which were favorable to hostile activity. The meeting denounced the boycotting of lessons in that area on 11 March of this year, as well as the enemy's attempt to commemorate the second anniversary of the hostile demonstrations in Pristina and other communes.

Similarly, the basic organizations of the Balkan enterprise in Suva Reka held a meeting to discuss the hostile provocation of about 15 pupils in the Jeta E Re Secondary School Center in Suva Reka. They were unanimously denounced as hostile provocations. "The members of the League of Communists political aktiv of the Suva Reka Communal Committee informed the Communists of Balkan that the whole group which attempted to disturb peace and order was discovered and identified by the activists and internal affairs organs and administrative measures were being taken against all of them."

Concrete ideopolitical measures were also taken against 10 pupils in the Muharrem Bekteshi Secondary School in Vucitrn and also against teachers who did not make an effort to prevent the pupils' hostile activity. "All the pupils of this school who attempted to make political provocations on 11 March were expelled. Political measures were also taken against the teacher Shahib Ademi, who was given a warning of dismissal from the League of Communists. He was immediately relieved of his duty as member of the committee of all-people's defense and social self-protection. (Basil Seka), teacher, was also given a warning of dismissal from the League of Communists." It was also suggested that disciplinary measures should be taken against the teachers Ismail Sadiku, Bedri Tahiri and Enver Morina.

POLITIKA on Incidents

AU221438 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 83 p 6

[Z. Zejneli report]

[Excerpts] The day before yesterday, Albanian nationalists and irredentists, having a hostile attitude toward our country, toward brotherhood, unity, and togetherness, unsuccessfully tried to organize themselves, to gather like-minded individuals and provoke disturbances.

They wanted to discredit the League of Communists and the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, to which they have done much harm during the last 2 years, but they failed to get the support they had counted upon.

The remnants of irredentist groups who, considering their latest provocation attempts, obviously have not been done away with, have failed in their attempts to organize, thanks to the struggle, vigilance, and activity of sociopolitical organizations, security organs, as well as citizens themselves. Their assault has shown that they still exist and that a stronger struggle and the activity of all organized socialist forces is necessary in order to unmask them and to show that they are scoundrels who still think that Enver Hoxha's overt hostile attacks against our country can be of help to them.

The day before yesterday was mostly quiet. Life in Pristina ran its normal course. Schools and facilities were working normally, as well as work organizations, whose main task was to realize as great a production as possible.

However, apart from Pristina, Vucitrn and the village Ratkovac in the Orahovac Commune, a score of students in Suva Reka near Pristina tried to exploit the period of time between the morning and the afternoon shift in their school; however sociopolitical workers and security organs dispersed the group and the majority of them were taken to a militia station.

Thus, acting in all communities where the excesses by individuals inspired by hostile intentions occurred, and not allowing them to form larger groups -- which is an experience from last year -- security organs have successfully performed their part of the task.

However, there is still a huge responsibility of teachers at the university, secondary schools, and other educational institutions for working on the unmasking of that hostile ideology which to be honest, obviously still exists among a small part of the youth.

COMPARISON ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 16 March on pages 5-6 carries the text of the "Conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on Topical Questions of Public Information and Tasks of the League of Communists" adopted at the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee on 15 March.

The POLITIKA version has been compared with the Belgrade TANJUG Serbo-Croatian version published in the 16 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 1 and found to be identical, thus allowing the following clarification:

Page I 3, paragraph three, penultimate line reads in POLITIKA... to attack and deny these values have.... (changing queried word "disparage" to "deny")